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Anderson Vows To Stay in Race

Meetings With Allied Leaders Set For Tour of Europe, Middle East

By Bill Peterson

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UPI) — Rep. John Anderson, who formally announced his independent candidacy April 24, said today he has decided to stay in the race for the presidential election. Anderson, 60, is running as an independent, but he has received support from many Democrats and Republicans. He is scheduled to meet with the heads of state of four major U.S. allies in Europe and the Middle East during his tour abroad starting next week.

Rep. Anderson's National Unit campaign released the details of the 12-day trip today. The Republican congressman plans to leave for Israel on Sunday and travel to Egypt, Germany, France and Britain before returning to the United States on July 18, at which time his party will be holding its nominating convention in Detroit.

Anderson said he was "very confident" that he would win the election. He said he had received 305,526 signatures to gain ballot access in 14 states, and has filed court challenges to overturn early filing date requirements in four of those states. He is formally on the ballot in only Massachusetts, Utah, Kansas, North Carolina and New Jersey.

He has also failed to advance significantly in national polls, which have put his support at 10 to 23 percent of the American electorate over the last 10 weeks.

Potentially more damaging is the rate of his fund raising. He has received \$2.6 million since announcing as an independent, or roughly \$37,500 a day. If he continues at that pace, his campaign will have raised only \$7.1 million by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

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Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany makes a point with his cigarette in talks with the Soviet defense minister, Dmitri Ustinov, who is smiling. Details of these talks were not disclosed.

Jerusalem Issue Could Affect Mideast Talks

U.S. Anxious Over UN Censure of Israel

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UPI) — Carter administration officials expressed anxiety today that events in Jerusalem and at the United Nations might hamper their talks this week with Egypt and Israel about resuming formal negotiations on self-rule for Palestine.

They cited the Security Council vote by 14 to 0, with the United States abstaining, to censure Israel for a bill approved by a committee of the Knesset (parliament) stipulating that the integrity and unity of greater Jerusalem in its borders since 1967 war should not be impaired. The bill, if eventually passed by the full Knesset, would be a declaration that Jerusalem was considered to be the perpetual capital of Israel.

The bill contained nothing that has not been said and acted upon by successive Israeli governments since Israel captured East Jerusalem from Jordan in 1967 and annexed it. But its timing and related Israeli actions, such as a statement last week that Prime Minister Menachem Begin planned to move his office to East Jerusalem, have embarrassed Egypt and clouded the prospect for resumption of talks on autonomy for Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"These two things could cast a long shadow over the Washington sessions," said an American official involved in the talks, referring to the Security Council resolution and the action by the Knesset committee.

Mr. Begin was said to have expressed to aides his outrage at President Carter for the U.S. abstention in the United Nations Security Council vote yesterday demanding that Israel refrain from declaring Jerusalem its capital.

Mr. Begin was stricken during a heavy day of lobbying in the Knesset. Dr. Gotsman said he suffered a contraction in a minor artery on the lateral wall of the heart. He described the attack as mild.

Other Possible Obstacles
Some officials said they were also fearful that the illness of Mr. Begin and Israel's new attacks on Palestinian targets inside Lebanon might be obstacles to progress in the talks.

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Schmidt Leaves Russia Confident of Starting Europe Missile Talks

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, July 1 (UPI) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany hinted before leaving Moscow today that his talks with Soviet leaders may have opened the way to East-West negotiations to limit medium-range missiles in Europe.

"I have reason to believe that negotiations will take place," Mr. Schmidt said at a press conference after his last round of talks with the Soviet party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, and two hours this afternoon with Soviet defense chiefs.

Mr. Schmidt acknowledged that he had made no headway in persuading the Russians to pull out of Afghanistan, and he said they had rejected the idea of freezing Soviet missile deployments in Eastern Europe to get talks started with the West.

But he said he would withhold all details on the results of his talks on the missile issue until his foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, informed the NATO allies in Paris and Washington tomorrow of what had been achieved.

A brief Soviet official account of Mr. Schmidt's press conference published later this evening said only that the missile issue had been discussed.

U.S. Was Nervous
The only concrete results of the two-day West German visit were a laboriously negotiated communiqué that said the two sides had "devoted attention to the prospects of working out an agreement" on the missile issue, and a long-term program spelling out areas in which they intend to increase economic cooperation.

The United States sharply cut back its economic and political contacts with the Russians after the intervention in Afghanistan last December.

And the Carter administration, unhappy with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's unexpected trip to Warsaw to see Mr. Brezhnev in May, had openly expressed nervousness about this trip by the leaders of its most powerful West European ally.

Mr. Schmidt's party faces an election Oct. 5, and is running on a foreign policy platform of preserving the gains of détente as well as maintaining its alliance with Washington.

But Hodding Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman, said that he did not wish to "leave any indication of bad faith" on the part of the Begin government.

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Yugoslavia May Buy U.S. Defense Arms

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UPI) — After more than four years of talks, Yugoslavia may soon agree to purchase advanced defensive arms from the United States, Carter administration officials said yesterday.

The officials emphasized that several technical issues had to be resolved before any new arms deal was completed. But they said that in recent discussions, senior Yugoslav officials indicated that they wanted to accept a U.S. proposal to sell several advanced military items, including torpedoes and air-defense radar.

If, as some officials expect, the arms agreement is reached in the near future, it would mark the first significant military deal between Yugoslavia and the United States in 20 years. The United States sells the Belgrade government about \$1 million in spare parts annually for U.S. equipment it purchased in the 1950s.

Administration officials also reported that in talks with the Saudi Arabian defense minister, Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, last week in Geneva, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown said that the administration would not make a decision on whether to provide Saudi Arabia

with advanced equipment for its force of U.S.-made F-15 fighters until next year.

Both the Yugoslav and Saudi arms issues have posed difficult questions for the administration. The administration strongly wishes to establish security links with Yugoslavia, a founding member of the movement of nations that group themselves under the banner of nonalignment, particularly after the death of President Tito in May.

At the same time, officials said, the administration was wary of pressing the Yugoslav leadership on arms sales for fear of antagonizing its leaders. The leadership, a collective presidency, is interested in obtaining advanced U.S. arms but is also anxious not to provoke Moscow or jeopardize its standing among other nonaligned nations.

The officials added that the administration expects any relationship with Belgrade based on weapons sales to develop only gradually. The question of arms sales is said not to have come up during President Carter's visit to Belgrade last week.

The United States first established military ties with Yugoslavia in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

German Firm to Shut N. Ireland Plant

Britain Freezes New Funding for Belfast

BELFAST, July 1 (AP) — Northern Ireland's ailing economy suffered two setbacks yesterday when the British government froze all new funding and the West German Grundig company announced that it is closing its electronics plant in Belfast.

The surprise Grundig closure, scheduled for October, will throw 1,000 persons out of work and worsen the British province's unemployment crisis. More than 73,000 persons are jobless in Northern Ireland, the worst level since the 1930s and, at 12 percent of the workforce, double the British national level.

The Grundig shutdown is "the worst single blow to the province's crippled economy this year," a Commerce Department official commented.

The economic crisis is also expected to fuel the province's political and sectarian hostility. "Young men with no work and a future on the dole find their way into paramilitary and terrorist organizations to vent their frustrations," one labor union leader said.

Grundig, the first German company to open in Northern Ireland 20 years ago, said it was closing its stereo recorder and dictation machine plant at Donmurry outside Belfast because of dwindling sales, intense competition and the general economic downturn. The company also said that the Donmurry plant has been running at a considerable loss for the last two years.

73 Kidnapping
Grundig did not mention the December, 1973, kidnapping and killing of its then general manager, Thomas Niedermayer, by Irish Republican Army guerrillas. Niedermayer's fate remained a mystery until last March when his body was

found under the dump close to the Grundig plant.

The IRA is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland and reunite the Protestant-dominated province with the Irish Republic, which is overwhelmingly Catholic.

Yesterday's announcement of a freeze on all new public spending for the time being will mean a standstill on projects, worsening the province's unemployment crisis by eliminating potential new jobs.

5 Convicted
The province's economy has been kept afloat by a £1.1 billion (\$2.53 billion) annual subvention from London. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government, battling an economic crisis, has already cut about £ 50 million from Northern Ireland's funding this year.

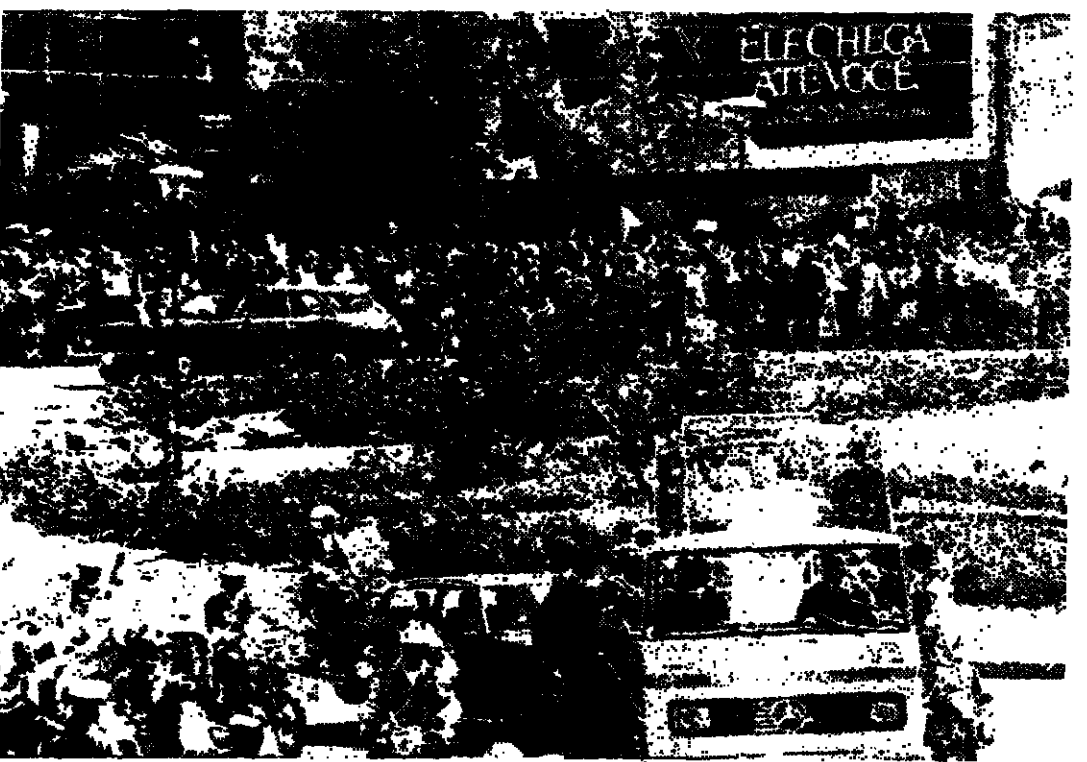
White Policeman in South Africa Fires on Crowd, Kills Black Youth

JOHANNESBURG, July 1 (UPI) — A 17-year-old black was shot and killed and another man was wounded last night by a white policeman who fired into a crowd of stone-throwing demonstrators near the southern automaking center of Uitenhage, police said today.

A police statement said Sgt. Christiaan Gerber was on patrol in the black township of Kwa-Nobule, 20 miles northwest of Port Elizabeth, when he was attacked by 300 blacks and "was forced to open fire." Witnesses said the crowd then went on a rampage, burning several vehicles. Police said firebombs were thrown into homes and cars.

Thousands of workers struck at Uitenhage last week. Yesterday the government, apparently anxious to avoid more racial unrest of the kind that resulted in 30 deaths last month, extended a ban on political meetings for two months. The ban, which is the harshest imposed in 20 years, outlaws gatherings "of a political nature" involving more than 10 persons.

Today 35 South African religious leaders were found guilty of violating a ban on assembly by marching in Johannesburg May 26 to protest the detention of a colored colleague who was later freed. Three of the leaders — a white Anglican priest and two Roman Catholic priests, one colored and one white — chose to go to jail for 50 days rather than pay a fine.



The pope waving and blessing crowd as he drives through streets of Belo Horizonte Tuesday.

500,000 Attend Papal Mass in Brazil

BELO HORIZONTE, Brazil, July 1 (UPI) — A crowd waving pennants of the Vatican's white and yellow colors filled a hillside and valley today to hear Pope John Paul II's second outdoor Mass of his 12-day Brazilian tour.

The pope arrived in the industrial city of Belo Horizonte and made a 12-mile (20-kilometer) ride in an open-air vehicle to the Mass site. A Brazilian television network estimated the crowd at more than 500,000, although no official figures were available.

The crowd chanted "Hey, hey, hey John Paul is our king." Others held up signs that said, "I love you."

The Mass in Belo Horizonte was the second of 13 outdoor Masses that the pope plans during his tour of the world's largest Catholic nation. Belo Horizonte, Brazil's third biggest city with 1.6 million people, is the second stop on the pope's tour.

The pope, who arrived yesterday in the capital city of Brasilia at the

start of his tour, spoke out on human rights and underscored that stance with a visit to Brasilia's Papuda Prison, a model facility and perhaps the nation's only one with individual cells.

At a gathering yesterday at the presidential palace in Brasilia attended by President Joao Figueiredo and 2,000 other officials, John Paul said that the Church "encourages those responsible for the common good, especially those who are Catholic, to undertake in time these reforms with decision and courage, attending Christian principles, justice and an authentic social ethic."

He added, "The church does not cease to urge the reforms indispensable to safeguarding and promoting the values without which no society worth that name can prosper." He said all people were entitled to "the right to live, to security, to work, to housing, to health, to education, to private and public religious expression."

Reforms Urged
He said reforms should be carried out so that others would not seek them "under the impulse of currents which do not hesitate to recur to violence and the direct or indirect suppression of fundamental freedoms and rights."

Earlier in the day, the pope celebrated a Mass in the central mall of the capital, where the crowd was estimated at between 500,000 and 800,000.

The pope gave support to the human rights activities of Brazil's bishops but criticized leftist priests who want the church to confront the government in the struggle against repression.

The church, Pope John Paul said, "can only look with satisfaction upon all the efforts that aim at safeguarding and promoting the fundamental rights and freedoms of all human persons and assure their responsible participation in community and social life."

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Rainy Season Comes Too Late

Deaths From Ethiopian Famine Continue

By Pranay B. Gupta

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, July 1 (UPI)—The "long" rains have arrived at last, but thousands of Ethiopians are still starving and cattle are still dying because of an eight-month drought.

At least 10 of the country's 14 provinces have been severely affected, according to the government of Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam and United Nations officials.

The Marxist regime of Col. Mengistu says that its appeals to the West for assistance have gone largely unanswered, and that if aid is not sent soon, thousands of people may die of starvation.

Little Soviet Aid

Ethiopian officials say privately that they are also disappointed with aid from the Soviet Union, this country's major ally and chief supplier of military equipment. Of the Soviet bloc countries to which Ethiopia is moving closer economically, only East Germany has contributed significant help — about \$2.6 million in supplies and food.

The rest of the aid has come from the United States, which has given 2,000 tons of corn, soy and milk; Sweden, which has provided \$3.2 million worth of food and supplies; and the Common Market, which has given more than 15,000 tons of wheat, 3,000 tons of powdered milk and 1,000 tons of butter and oil.

The drought started to be felt severely in December in a broad crescent starting in the northern region of Tigre and sweeping down to Wallo, Harar, Sidamo and Bale, according to officials here. In 1974 more than 300,000 people in Wallo died in a famine.

Adding to the crisis this year was the fact that virtually no rain fell this February and March. Even the "long" rains, which normally last from April to August, started only a few days ago. Western diplomats and United Nations officials who recently visited Gama-Gofa, Bale, Harar and Wallo reported that

more than 50 percent of the 600,000 cattle in the area had died.

As a result, representatives of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees say, many people have moved from one province to another, and resettlement efforts have been hampered by the lack of relief assistance.

The distress of Ethiopian officials at the amount of Western aid was conveyed last month to Paul Harding, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, when he visited here.

Ethiopians say the attention of the Western world has been focused largely on the plight of the Ogaaden refugees who have poured into Somalia. "We are working under very difficult conditions," said Shimelis Adugna, the head of the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission. Another Ethiopian government official said privately and bitterly, "In the regional geopolitics, we Ethiopians have been made the villains, and in our time of need everyone conveniently overlooks us."

Earlier this month, a delegation of the United Nations Disaster Relief Office visited some of the areas hardest hit by drought. The panel said Ethiopia needed livestock vaccination, 150,000 tons of cereals before the end of the year and at least 50 trucks to take food and essential supplies to remote areas. The panel also said that temporary housing was urgently needed in the drought areas where, despite the rain that has started, food production may not revive for a year.

1,400 Cubans Held in U.S. for Serious Crimes

WASHINGTON, July 1 (LAT)—Almost 1,400 Cuban refugees, most of whom have acknowledged committing crimes ranging from car theft to murder in Cuba, are being held in U.S. prisons, authorities said yesterday.

The Cubans, who make up more than 5 percent of the current federal prison population of 23,900, will probably be long-term inmates since Cuba appears unwilling to take them back, though an official said the State Department is working on the assumption that it will be able to return several hundred prisoners to Cuba.

An additional 9,417 refugees were found to have committed petty offenses in Cuba, and 5,516 others had records for what the Castro government called political crimes. Members of these two groups are not being detained, a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service said.

Virtually all of the 1,395 Cubans found to have committed serious offenses — murder, homicide, robbery, theft, narcotics violations, assault, rape and car theft — were taken from prison by the Castro government and placed on the refugee flotilla headed for Florida, the immigration spokesman said.

On June 7, the United States advised Cuba that it intended to return all the criminals. There was no reply, but early last week when the U.S. Interests Section in Havana sought permission to return four prisoners the Cubans replied with what an official described as a sardonic note, accusing the United States of hypocrisy.

Israeli Boy Dead In Kidnapping

TEL AVIV, July 1 (AP)—Police yesterday unearthed the body of an 8-year-old boy who was the first person slain in a kidnapping for ransom in Israel's history.

Authorities found the body of Oran Yarden near a beach about 20 miles north of here after a man they described as a prime suspect led them to the grave.

The child was kidnapped near his home in the wealthy Tel Aviv suburb of Savyon on June 8. Two days after the boy disappeared his parents paid a \$40,000 ransom.

Rep. Anderson is scheduled to be in Israel, the longest stop on his European tour, through the morning of July 11. He plans to visit Cairo on July 11 and 12, Bonn and Berlin on July 13 and 14, Paris on July 15 and 16, and London on July 16 and 17.



Dissident workers in Milan's Duomo Square kicking the car of Giorgio Benvenuto, an Italian union leader, after he held a rally yesterday during the four-hour strike by Italian workers. One of the reasons for the strike was to warn the government against overturning Italy's inflation-indexed wage program when it announces its measures to fight inflation.

Millions of Workers Hold 'Warning' Strike in Italy

ROME, July 1 (UPI)—Millions of Italian industrial workers held a nationwide four-hour strike today in what appeared to be the opening round of a showdown with Premier Francesco Cossiga over Italy's deepening economic crisis.

The strike was intended mainly as a warning to the government as it prepared to announce tomorrow a package program aimed at fighting inflation, currently running at an annual rate of about 20 percent.

"Is this a rehearsal for a general strike in defense of the indexing of salaries?" the Rome daily *Il Messaggero* asked, expressing a widely held view.

In Milan, dissident unionists tried to shout down Socialist union leader Giorgio Benvenuto during a

rally in the Cathedral Square and kicked his car as he drove away. He blamed it on groups of militant Communists trying to undermine union solidarity.

An estimated 5 million workers were involved in the strike, which mainly affected the metalworking, textile, building, chemical and food producing sectors of industry.

Thousands of workers marched through the streets in major cities such as Rome, Turin, Milan, Benevento and Bologna. Labor union leaders assailed the government in speeches to workers.

The strike was called by Italy's three main unions — Communist, Socialist and Catholic — primarily to protest alleged government failure to help struggling industry with investment and curb inflation and unemployment.

Schmidt Cites Progress on Missile Talks

(Continued from Page 1)
The Russians to the Russians to make a complete troop withdrawal and that "the Soviet side took note of my position."

The long-term economic program, signed by the West German and Soviet ambassadors today, is part of a 25-year commitment to expand trade between the countries that was signed in Bonn in May, 1978. It spells out West German

willingness to cooperate with the Russians in automation, data processing, atomic energy, and exploration for oil and natural gas both on the mainland and on the continental shelf.

The United States has called on its allies to limit deliveries of advanced technology to the Russians in several of these areas in response to the Afghanistan intervention. But the communiqué also said that the two governments were agreed on the desirability of a new, \$13.3 billion gas pipeline from western Siberia to West Germany, and that "preliminary negotiations between the responsible agencies and industries of the two sides should be conducted." The deal is thought to be complete except for agreement on the financing.

Mr. Schmidt's remarks hinting at progress on the missile issue came as a surprise. The Russians have

said they would not be willing to stop their deployment of multiple-warhead SS-20 missiles unless the NATO allies canceled or postponed implementation of their decision of last December to station 572 nuclear-tipped U.S. missiles in Western Europe by 1983 to restore the balance.

The chancellor and his foreign minister talked about missiles with Mr. Brezhnev this morning and then, at the West German's request, in the Soviet Defense Ministry with the minister, Dmitri Ustinov, and the chief of the Soviet general staff, Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov.

Yugoslavia Arms Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

the late 1940s, after Tito's break with the Soviet bloc. Between 1951 and 1961 Yugoslavia received more than \$750 million in military aid and about \$1 billion worth of arms and about \$1 billion worth of arms and about \$1 billion worth of arms and about \$1 billion worth of arms.

The possibility of reviving an arms link with the country was explored by the Ford administration in early 1976, but Yugoslavia declined to enter into discussions after the U.S. initiative was disclosed in the press.

The Carter administration raised the possibility of arms sales in October, 1977, during a visit to Belgrade by Mr. Brown. During the visit, the two governments agreed to an expansion of visits by military officials of both countries. As part of this agreement, Gen. Dusan Pekic, the deputy chief of the Yugoslav general staff, visited Washington two weeks ago.

In addition, Mr. Brown, in 1977, presented the Yugoslav government with a list of defensive arms of possible interest to the nation's military. Yugoslavia manufactures most of its own military equipment, but Pentagon aides assert that the country's armed forces could be substantially strengthened with advanced military technology.

First Iraq Assembly Since 1958 Is Seated

BAGHDAD, July 1 (Reuters)—Iraq's first National Assembly since the overthrow of the monarchy in 1958 was formally opened today, the Iraqi news agency reported. The 250-member body elected Naim Haddad, a member of the Revolutionary Command Council, as its first speaker and chairman.

The assembly was elected in nationwide voting June 20. Although candidates ran without party affiliations, most belonged to the ruling Ba'ath Party. The body cannot topple the government by a vote of no confidence, but can recommend the dismissal of ministers and will have a hand in drafting legislation.

Whales Die in Australia

SYDNEY, July 1 (UPI)—Sixty pilot whales were stranded and dying today on Treachery Head beach north of here. They would swim around until a big wave formed and catch it back onto the beach, a witness said. "They had a death wish."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Labor Troubles Dim Future for The Observer

LONDON, July 1 (UPI)—Printing union leaders and representatives of the U.S. oil company that owns The Observer, which traditionally occupies the left wing among Britain's three quality Sunday newspapers, have failed to agree on new pay rates, putting the future of the 189-year-old weekly in doubt.

Atlantic Richfield Co. saved the ailing paper two years ago by acquiring it from its family owners. After the latest inconclusive talks, the company has threatened to cease investment in the paper if labor problems are not solved this week.

The sides failed to agree on pay rates for machine room workers, jeopardizing an overall deal on new production methods. Disputes over these have plagued Britain's competitive national newspaper industry for a decade.

Spanish Police Detonate 2 ETA Bombs

MALAGA, Spain, July 1 (AP)—Police bomb experts today set off two bombs planted by Basque separatists in resort cities on Spain's Costa del Sol, officials said. No casualties were reported.

They were the seventh and eighth bombs of the week-old Basque campaign to win the release of 19 imprisoned guerrillas. Police said one bomb was planted outside a hotel in the city of Benalmadena, and the second was on a golf course in Mijas. Authorities said they were searching for two other bombs that the guerrillas said they planted near hotels in Benalmadena.

In San Sebastian, police said today that they have arrested the head of the so-called Anti-Capitalist Autonomous Commandos responsible for the killing of three alleged rightists in Azcoitia last weekend. A communiqué from the civil governor's office said Jesus Maria Larzabal Bastarrika confessed his participation in five assassinations since December, 1978.

Lisbon Leader Satisfied After Seeing Giscard

PARIS, July 1 (Reuters)—Portuguese Premier Francisco Sa Carneiro said today after talks with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that he is confident Portugal will become a full member of the European Community by January, 1983.

The premier, who had already conferred with Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet and Premier Raymond Barre, said he was fully satisfied with his talks here.

Portugal had expressed dismay at President Giscard d'Estaing's recent suggestion that EEC membership for Spain and Portugal might be delayed. Lisbon wants negotiations to be completed by next spring to allow effective membership in 1983, with a 10-year transition period for financial and other technical arrangements.

Leyland to Cease Production of MG Autos

LONDON, July 1 (Reuters)—British Leyland announced tonight it intends to cease production of the MG sports car by the end of the year.

A consortium headed by Aston Martin-Lagonda has been unable to raise the necessary money to take over the MG plant in southern England. Seventy percent of the MG output goes to the United States.

State-owned British Leyland, which mass produces a number of other models, said in a statement to employees that the MG would cost the company over \$48 million in trading losses by the end of 1980.

Shah's Condition Satisfactory After Surgery

CAIRO, July 1 (AP)—The deposed shah of Iran was reported in "very satisfactory" condition today and was removed from intensive care following surgery to drain fluid from his lungs.

An Egyptian doctor treating Mohammed Reza Pahlavi said the shah, who has cancer, has more than a 75 percent chance of surviving, but a second Egyptian physician familiar with the case said the long-term prognosis may not be so promising.

"He is a tough guy and will pull through," Dr. Abdel Kader Osman said 24 hours after yesterday's operation. The shah, 60, was running a high fever when he was admitted to the Masri Military Hospital on Friday night. Doctors said the fever was caused by a build-up of fluids in his lungs, a complication of pneumonia.

Waldheim Assails S. Africa On Racism, Angola Raids

By Charles P. Wallace

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, July 1 (UPI)—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim made an impassioned attack on South Africa today at a summit conference of black Africa's elder statesmen.

In what appeared to be the sharpest denunciation of the Pretoria government by a UN high official, Mr. Waldheim denounced the South Africans for preserving their system of racial segregation known as apartheid and for the ongoing raids into southern Angola aimed at destroying camps of guerrillas from South-West Africa (Namibia).

Mr. Waldheim's surprise attack enlivened an otherwise lackluster opening session of the 17th annual summit conference of the Organization of African Unity. Despite the \$150 million lavished on the four days of talks by leaders of the OAU's 50 member states, the meeting failed to attract more than 20 heads of state.

Mr. Waldheim's criticism of South Africa puzzled many observers, who noted that Mr. Waldheim recently opened a diplomatic initiative aimed at finding a solution to the stalemate over Namibia.

South Africa, which is governing the former German colony in defiance of a UN resolution, is considered essential to the successful implementation of a peace agreement on the Namibia problem.

"Sad Spectacle"

In recent weeks, "there has been a dangerous heightening of tensions and escalation of repression resulting in death and injury to many," Mr. Waldheim said of the South African situation. "The sad spectacle of schoolchildren having to take to the streets to protest the injustice of South Africa's policies in education is another grave indictment against its discriminatory system," he added.

Mr. Waldheim said the abandonment of apartheid, the granting of amnesty to exiles and the release of political prisoners in South Africa constituted "essential conditions for a just and lasting settlement."

He also sharply attacked South Africa for its recent military forays into Angola and said he wished to "convey to the people of Angola my sincere sympathy for the great loss of life and for the suffering which these attacks have caused."

He said that he was still hopeful that peaceful progress would be made on Namibia but he noted that "there has been a regrettable delay in implementing the [UN] plan of action."

Before Mr. Waldheim spoke, Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), the guerrilla group in Namibia, described South Africa as a "powder keg which can explode at any time." He said South Africa would go up "in flames until the edifice of apartheid collapses," referring to recent guerrilla attacks against petroleum installations in the country.

Southern Africa had appeared on the outset of the meeting to prove one of the less controversial issues.

The main issue is expected to be the Western Sahara, with 18 countries led by Algeria attempting to get the Polisario guerrilla movement membership in the OAU as the Sahara's government. Morocco, trying, apparently so far successfully, to have the issue tabled in a committee, effectively killing it for another year.

Quake Hits Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, July 1 (Reuters)—A strong earth tremor today shook the Mount Kopanik region 100 miles south of here, but there were no reports of casualties or damage.

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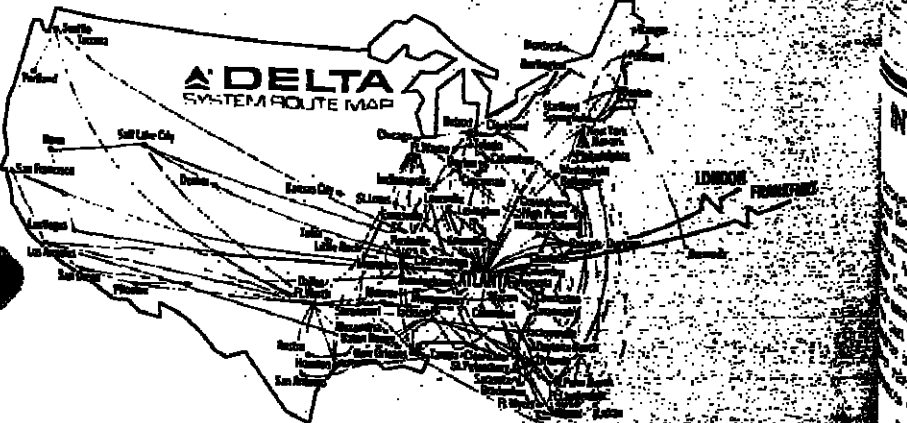
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Claims to Jerusalem

The favored phrase in Middle East diplomacy these days is "comprehensive settlement." Henry Kissinger's step-by-step approach has gone out of fashion, although some Israelis, many of whom were among Mr. Kissinger's harshest critics, would welcome its return. The fact is, however, that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty has reduced the expression's scope. It now applies only to the Palestinian problem and Jerusalem, which are seen as the keys to all aspects of the Arab-Israeli dispute. The question of Palestine, quite simply, is how to establish a political entity for the Palestinian people. At some point, through negotiation, not UN fiat, a formula will be reached based on some notion of Palestinian sovereignty and Israeli security requirements, that both sides will be willing to try. It is possible that neither Menachem Begin nor Yasser Arafat will be around to see it happen. It is certain that it will be difficult. But anyone who challenges its inevitability risks being labeled dotty.

The conflicting claims to Jerusalem, though, transcend national rights, even human rights. They rest on faith. The city was internationalized by the United Nations in 1947, captured by Jordan in 1948 and then captured by Israel in 1967. Under Jordanian rule Jews had no access to their holy places. Under Israeli rule, Moslems have been permitted to visit their's. While Jordan occupied the city — the eastern sector, which contains all of the important religious sites — its right to be there was rarely challenged, though it was explicitly recognized only by Pakistan. Israel's right to be there, despite the fact that traditionally Jerusalem has had more Jews

than Arabs, has been under constant challenge. But that is history.

The relevant fact now, despite any number of UN resolutions to the contrary, is that Israel controls the city. But it is also relevant that there will be no overall peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors until an agreement is reached on its future.

There are probably formulas that can be devised that would satisfy the parties. Israel requires political sovereignty over a united capital and the Arabs must have sovereignty over their holy places. Back in 1973, columnist C.L. Sulzberger suggested a Moslem "Vatican" in a Jewish Jerusalem. There's no reason something like that couldn't work, given a substantial amount of good will on both sides.

Which brings us back to where we started. To create an atmosphere conducive to negotiations on Jerusalem, progress must be made on the Palestinian problem. It is damaging, therefore, for the Security Council and the Israeli parliament to continue spitting one another with resolutions and legislation. It is harmful for Prime Minister Begin to suggest that he would move his office to the contested eastern part of the city. It is unproductive for the Vatican to issue statements on the status of Jerusalem. All of these things raise the already high level of animosity and complicate efforts to move forward, no matter how slowly, on Palestinian autonomy. That, after all, might be the first step toward providing an acceptable home for the Palestinian people.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Last Chance Cafe

If there is a God of politics, He's not a very Agreeable Fellow. Just ask Jimmy Carter. Almost exactly one year ago, as an ungrateful nation sat in the sweltering fumes of an apparently endless gas line and listened to itself being harangued about some weird affliction called "malaise," the political betting was that if Teddy Kennedy got into the Democratic race, it would all be over for Mr. Carter. Well, he did it and it wasn't. In fact, the big political event of this past year was probably the trouncing of Sen. Kennedy in the primaries and the deflation of the durable myth of his invincibility as a candidate whenever he chose to run. But Mr. Carter, typically, emerges from this important and unexpected triumph in rather worse political condition than when he went in. Life isn't fair — as he himself, memorably, once said.

But there is more. Here is a president daily getting a rap for being "too political" and whose campaign at the moment resembles a disaster area, a man simultaneously perceived as being (1) a devilishly clever and cynical political conniver in office who minutely calibrates all his official acts to the partisan needs of getting re-elected, and (2) a hopeless klunk at making anything happen or even knowing what is going on. And — yes — there is more yet. Because Sen. Kennedy won't get out, but insists on organizing a challenge at the convention, Mr. Carter has now become unexpectedly vulnerable to claims and pressures of the politically extortionate kind.

Some Democratic mayors who supported Mr. Carter against Sen. Kennedy, for example, are now developing pre-convention "doubts" that they need to have assuaged by administration grants and offerings to their cities. But just as the continuing Kennedy campaign has helped to put the president in this bind, so it will profit from whatever his response is: If the president declines to yield to the mayors' supplications, it will be received as yet another hardhearted failure of (get out your violins) liberalism. If, on the other hand, he accedes to the pressures and authorizes some additional aid to the cities, it will of course be taken as prima facie evidence of his cynical use of White House power and goodies to buy the office.

Is there no justice? The answer, of course, where political things are concerned, is no. So the first thing to do about Mr. Carter is

not to feel sorry for him. After all, it is in the nature of politics, first, that there are no innocent victims; and, second, every misfortune is also an opportunity for the politician with the audacity and strength to seize it. Mr. Carter, so far, has made quite a hash of the burden of running against Sen. Kennedy on the left and Ronald Reagan on the right at the same time. Much of his spasmodic approach to budget-making, -slashing and -revising has reflected this; and so does the present turmoil and confusion as the president and his people decide how much to propitiate the Kennedy forces at the convention and how much to try to preempt the Reagan arguments. The Kennedy people are urging him to reaffirm as party dogma not just the better aspects of Democratic liberalism but also those outdated and properly discredited elements of it that have helped to create the Reagan strength. Mr. Carter would be as ill-advised to do this as he would be to try to come on in fact as the Reagan "clone" that Sen. Kennedy has already charged him with being.

A really good — and wise — politician would see the Kennedy-Reagan vise as an opportunity: a heaven-sent, ready-made political "middle" to command, and taking up his station there, he would resist chasing off in either direction or both at once every time he was assaulted. Can Mr. Carter do this? Can he — after three bobbly years — create and assert a plausible and strong and attractive political and programmatic identity of his own — and stick with it? The way in which his administration responds to the squallors of the me-first tax cut competition will be one test, and a large one. So will his response to the inevitable demands that he back off various well-taken policy stands in order to pick up the allegiance of this interest group and that. Actually, he can't win by scavenging or scrounging in this classical manner. What he needs politically above all to prevail now is to persuade voters that there is a solid, sensible presidential persona there — a presence, a reality, a leader, something that lasts.

The Carter people's luck has run out. So has the president's margin for inconstancy and foul-up. But his opportunity hasn't. It's the Last Chance Cafe. This will be the summer that tells all.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Shaky Western Unity

Only a few days after the Venice summit had unanimously condemned the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, the image of Western unity already began to blur. Admittedly, the NATO meeting in Ankara repeated the call for Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, but statements what the West was sup-

posed to do if the call remained unanswered left it uncertain whether the policy was to be a buildup of Western intervention potential in the Middle East (as the Americans would prefer), or a strengthening of individual states without impairing their nonaligned status, or a search for a political solution that would enable the Russians to save some face.

— From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 2, 1905

NEW YORK — John Hay, secretary of state, died at his summer home near Lake Sunapee, N.H., today. President Roosevelt was greatly shocked by the news. Mr. Hay's work as secretary of state, a post he had held from 1898, was arduous in the extreme, as he had to deal with questions new to the United States and of a broader scope than his predecessors. In the fall of 1904, he issued at Mr. Roosevelt's direction, a note calling for a second international arbitration conference. In the early part of the present year, Mr. Hay, by his strong presentation, checked the partition of China, and receiving the promises of the Great Powers, assured the integrity of the Chinese Empire.

Fifty Years Ago

July 2, 1930

BERLIN — Popular rejoicing in the Rhineland after the ending of the allied occupation was marred early this morning by the attacks of an indignant mob in Kaiserslautern against the shops and homes of notorious separatist leaders, who are now deprived on the protection of French soldiers. At 5 a.m., a crowd surged into the dwelling of a merchant called Knobloch, who acted as judge in the short-lived separatist government formed in the Rhineland in the autumn of 1923. The crowd, having tasted blood, went next to the shop of a music dealer named Walbach and hurled all his pianos into the street. The police appeared powerless to check the vandals.



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In a Dragon's Backyard

By Henry Kamm

KUALA LUMPUR — The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, founded 13 years ago to further political, economic and social cooperation, held its annual foreign ministers conference last week. As at last year's meeting and the year before, however, only one subject occupied the ministers in their public speeches, remarks to the press and conversations in the corridors — Indochina. How to live with Vietnam on the warpath has become an obsession.

The subject imposed itself on the ministers with exceptional force because of an ugly clash whose echoes resounded in the conference hall and caused delegates to slip away from sessions to ask journalists for the latest news. Earlier this month, Thailand, the "front-line state" with long borders with Vietnam's clients, Cambodia and Laos, had repatriated 8,600 Cambodian refugees; 80 percent of them were women and children. Vietnam responded to this perceived provocation last week in its customary way, with armed force.

Opposed Move

Before the repatriation, Vietnam had made known its opposition to the move, which it considered an open reinforcement of anti-Vietnamese armed elements in Cambodia. The view is not unfounded — 7,000 of the 8,600 Cambodians repatriated went from the Sakaeo camp, severely administered by followers of the deposed premier, Pol Pot, into a border area that is a Pol Pot redoubt.

Before dawn on Monday, Vietnam retaliated with a strike across the Thai border — not across the Pol Pot stronghold, which Hanoi's forces have found inaccessible and recently defended, but through encampments of tens of thousands of unarmed refugees astride the frontier. In the two-day attack on three Thai villages, 97 soldiers on both sides were reported killed. Civilians caught in the crossfire paid the heaviest price.

Thailand's Foreign Minister, Air Chief Marshall Siddhi Savetsila, said the attack drove more than 100,000 Cambodian refugees into Thailand, adding to 300,000 Indochinese refugees already there. In Washington, the United States ordered a speed-up of military deliveries to Thailand and appealed to Vietnam "to refrain from any further aggressive actions." A copy of the appeal was handed to Anatoli F. Dobrynin, the Soviet ambassador. Visiting Bangkok, the Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Nguyen Co Thach, denied that the border was violated. Two American photographers and two International Red Cross officials were seized there by Vietnamese troops.

Condemning

At the ASEAN meeting, speeches were hastily written to condemn Vietnam in the strongest terms and assure Thailand of maximum verbal support. The most articulate and openly anti-Vietnamese minister,

Sinathamby Rajaratnam of Singapore, dominated the public proceedings with the harshest denunciations of Hanoi and its principal supporter and source of weaponry, the Soviet Union.

Beneath the surface unity, different conceptions continued. Not that ASEAN is divided; a more single-mindedly anti-Communist grouping would be hard to find. Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines are as opposed to all Communist powers, particularly in Asia, as are Thailand and Singapore. But the nations differ on how to protect their remarkable independence and growing prosperity against the separate threats from Vietnam and China.

Thailand, which geography has placed on the Indochinese peninsula but which, by astute politics, has been spared both colonialism and Communism, has had the Vietnamese Army as its neighbor in Laos since 1975, in Cambodia since last year. It sees Vietnam as the overriding menace and, by extension, China, Vietnam's most direct enemy, as a friend. With China, Thailand believes that the Pol Pot forces, the most efficient group fighting Vietnam, must be fully supported and, that although its "government" controls neither significant territory nor population, it must be recognized as Cambodia's only legitimate regime. Because Thailand is in Vietnam's direct line of fire, its allies readily rally to support its diplomatic position.

Sense of Duty

Some do so more from a sense of duty than conviction that Thailand has chosen the most imaginative or constructive course. Malaysia and Indonesia have no hesitation in supporting a strongly anti-Vietnamese line but are deeply worried about an ally that attached its policy to a Chinese design. They fear China more than any other power. Malaysia's population is nearly 40 percent ethnic Chinese; they are deeply anti-Communist and among the world's most adept practitioners of free enterprise but the Malay-dominated government remains traumatized by the long Chinese-inspired Communist insurrection in the 1940s and 1950s and deeply suspicious of Peking's possible use of the ethnic Chinese as a fifth column.

Indonesia has not forgotten its late President Sukarno's alignment with China and its conviction that China fomented a coup in 1965. Neither Malaysia nor Indonesia has fully integrated its ethnic Chinese, which in Indonesia constitute only about 5 million in the population of 135 million. Both consider Vietnam's dominance over Laos and Cambodia and its hostility to China as elements of policy to be exploited for their own security interests. They recognize Thailand's predicament but are privately critical of Bangkok's reliance on China to restrain Vietnam's ambitions. They find Thailand's commitment to maintaining the Pol Pot resistance — in whose future they have no faith — understandable but politically sterile and shortsighted. Reluctantly, Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta have concluded that it might be better to assent to Vietnam's hold over Cambodia as inevitable and to strive for an accommodation to keep Vietnam at bay without relying on a Chinese role whose long-term dangers they consider greater than its short-term benefits.

No Comfort

But they took no comfort from conversations with Vietnamese officials. "They know only one tool of policy," said a Malaysian minister, "the hammer."

Bedecked with the intransigence of the two Communist powers and painfully conscious of the narrowness of their options, the five foreign ministers who met here last Friday with Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie impressed him with their hope that a more palpable U.S. role in Southeast Asia might widen the range of responses. But how the United States should implement a higher interest in the region, from which only recently it extricated itself with such travail, remained undefined.

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On Reducing Life To a Physics Level

By Harold J. Morowitz

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — The majority opinion by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger in the case of *Diamond vs. Chakrabarty*, the celebrated litigation on man-made life forms, contains such a collection of clichés and scientific non sequiturs that it is difficult to focus on its important and possible consequences.

To make the situation worse, comment on the decision has tended to downplay the decision because it concerned a narrow point of patent law. Nevertheless, the decision is so central to our lives and establishes precedent with such deep philosophical implications that we will do well to consider the U.S. Supreme Court's action more carefully.

The concurring justices have decided that in patent law no distinction exists between the living and nonliving. Millennia of awe and respect for the special character of life, dating back to biblical times, or before, are being discarded if that life has any element of biological or genetic engineering in its synthesis. I cannot believe that the justices have considered the full, radical, philosophical significance of their decision.

Distinction

The refusal to draw a sharp distinction between animate and inanimate matter is the ultimate in reducing life to physics, a viewpoint that has been forcefully advocated within the scientific community since the mid-1800s. However, that assumption has also been vigorously opposed by many thoughtful scientists and philosophers of science. And I have the feeling that this simple reductionism is losing support in the scientific community as we finally try to face the problem of mind. These issues, crucial to the resolution of this case, were not mentioned by the Supreme Court.

In 1946, the Nobel laureate in physics Erwin Schrödinger pointed out, in a book called "What Is Life?", that biological material has a totally different character from all other states of matter that are dealt with in physics and chemistry. He believed the differences were fundamental and went to the core of our understanding of how living systems transmit information from generation to generation.

Remarkable Growth

The years following have witnessed the remarkable growth in our knowledge of molecular biology. These studies have elaborated an incredible complexity in even the simplest living cells. There is a vast gap between the information density of life — that is, the information stored per unit of volume — and that of any inorganic system that has not been produced by living

forms. Even on the narrowest, technical grounds, there is a complete qualitative difference between molecular information, the process of genetic systems and the essence of thermodynamic information, the essence of even the thinnest component. The silicon chip miniaturization of magnitude to the same amount of information is a game.

Despite the impressive evidence for the unique character of life, majority decision and the sweep of its interpretation of "naturally occurring" composition of matter opens the door to patents at any level on tree of life.

The justices have erred in saying that this decision will not have wide-ranging implications.

No Doubt

There can be no doubt that in cases originating from biology, engineering will be before courts and the legislatures in coming years. The ruling by the high court that no legal distinction be drawn between the composition and manufacture of living material and that of nonliving material establishes a precedent of the most profound character.

It goes far beyond the confines of patent law and, ultimately, find its way back to our view of man.

In explaining their decision, majority has pointed out that laws of nature such as Einstein's atomic energy formula are not subject to patent. Curiously, in this kind they did not cite the single biological relationship that is as close as a nonpatentable law of nature. An example of such relationship would be Mendel's laws of genetics. This further suggests, even to which the Supreme Court has gone in being influenced by reduction of biology to physics.

Loss of Land

The Supreme Court has made its seal on a much-debated philosophical view and made its law of the land. It is incorporation of metaphysical bias into U.S. law — a bias that probably does not accord with the humanistic and theological views of most of the citizens of the United States.

This decision, although originating in a patent case, has to do with our view of life, and ultimately a philosophical position is reflected how we behave toward one another. It is not as narrow an issue as has been widely assumed.

Harold J. Morowitz, professor of molecular biophysics and biochemistry at Yale University, is the author of "The Wine of Life." He wrote articles for The New York Times.

A Potato, Not An Onion

By Flora Lewis

LONDON — Margaret Thatcher's strength is that she knows her own mind very well. She says what she thinks quite directly, and it doesn't bother her in the least to keep repeating it. Although her accent is very British and she chops out her words to get maximum emphasis from simple phrases, in some ways she sounds more like a U.S. politician than a successor in the line of eloquent, verbally agile British prime ministers.

She was talking about how close the British feel to the United States, and how much she thinks the language and historical relation still matter. Obviously, she doesn't subscribe to G.B. Shaw's quip that the two countries are "divided by a common language."

"That's just a witicism," she said with a whiff of impatience. "Never let your life be dominated by witicisms. It should be dominated by fundamental feelings."

The comment reflects both her style and her earnest passion for what she considers the right, practical stand on big issues, however complex. There are no noticeable layers in her personality and her approach. In the vegetable garden of leaders, she is not an onion but a potato.

Her remark in Venice about looking forward to "seeing you all next year" at the summit in Canada was taken as a shy reminder that she can be confident of at least four more years in power while other Big Seven leaders face strident election campaigns. But she said she didn't mean it that way, only that the same journalists keep following the leaders around. It's believable. She doesn't use subtlety.

The clarity and solidity have a virtue. She rejects "technique" and chooses her words with care. She doesn't like people to refer to the Afghan "resistance fighters" as "rebels" because she says everyone must keep in mind that they are fighting against the occupation of their own country, and the world must never get used to the occupation and accept it, even though she

doesn't see how the Russians are going to be made to withdraw.

In the circumstances, she doesn't think much of the hints thrown out by President Carter about some kind of international peacekeeping force to ease the Russians out, or some kind of internationally arranged political transition from the Soviet-imposed government to one of nonaligned independence. The allies have not discussed any such mechanisms, she said, nor have they taken up the question of military aid to the resistance.

None of the Western governments have had a chance to hear the fighters' views, she points out, and in any case, they couldn't saddle a government on the Afghan Resistance movements tend to produce their own leaders, and in the absence of anything practical to suggest, she prefers to reiterate the theme that the Russians must leave rather than to insinuate possibilities that don't seem to exist.

Her approach to the Middle East conflict is basically similar. There's been a lot of vague talk about Palestinian rights to a homeland and self-determination, but the people involved have never been asked directly to spell out their concrete objectives. For Mrs. Thatcher, that is the aim of the European group to be dispatched to the area this summer on what she calls a reconnaissance mission.

She clearly doesn't expect much to come of this initiative either, but considers just keeping the diplomatic going a useful contribution to maintaining calm and giving more time to the Camp David process. Enormous tensions and frustrations build up when nothing is happening, she says, but sticks to the key point that the PLO must recognize Israel's right to a secure existence before the Europeans can recognize the PLO as representing even part of the Palestinians.

Nor is Mrs. Thatcher attracted to the Brandt Commission's idea of a "mini-summit" to try to bring OPEC into an organized effort to stabilize the oil market and bail out

the poorest countries from bankruptcy. Only ardent pursuit through a vast series of contacts lead the main oil producers to sit against their interests to ease the world economy and drive poverty-stricken to utter despair.

Her greatest concern, of course, is the British economy and she is relentless in her determination to squeeze out inflation and boost effectively competitive, no matter how much it hurts. It is hurting a lot, and she knows it. Although a Socialist — but not the kind found in Britain, she says — she, great admiration for Chancellor Schmidt because she considers him an orthodox conservative — finance, and therefore too sound.

In all of these painfully intricate issues, she has identified what, she thinks, are the central points. I taken a firm stand, disclaiming a bigotry or the temptation to gestures appear as a substitute. Maybe it will work. I maybe not. She has provoked an angry opposition in Britain as employment mounts and business go bankrupt.

But the British have responded heroically before to bad news. She doesn't offer soft solutions, gimmicky solutions, extravagant promises that the rest of the world can be set right or that foes can be made to not by waving a fist. It is realistic and despite the lack of rhetorical elegance or humor, not much like U.S. politicians after all — and not like the current crop.

In my column (HT, June 29), a quotation from German physicist Carl von Weizsäcker on West reunification of all arms was taken attributed to U.S. physicist Victor Weisskopf. Dr. Weisskopf holds "that everything else must be subordinated" to the goal of a duction and eventual abolition of nuclear weapons" but does not share Dr. von Weizsäcker's view.

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Deviation From Protocol

Carter Decides to Attend Ohira Service

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, July 1 (NYT) — President Jimmy Carter, heading the administration's policy of détente, has decided to ignore protocol and fly to Japan next week to attend a memorial service for Masayoshi Ohira, the Japanese prime minister who died in office last month.

Mr. Carter, who returned Sunday from a visit to Asia, was expected to attend the memorial service for Ohira, the Japanese prime minister who died in office last month.

Attending the July 9 memorial service was the single most important thing he could do to reassure Japan and the Asian allies of his continued interest in the area, White House officials said.

Protocol officers argued against such a trip, noting that past presidents rarely traveled outside the United States for funerals of any lesser official than a head of state or reigning monarch. Attending the Ohira memorial, they argued, would

TV Quotas Lifted

Earlier yesterday the president lifted quotas on imports of color television sets from Japan in a controversial trade decision that was immediately criticized by U.S. television manufacturers.

Travel plans are still being prepared but the president is expected to fly to Tokyo early next week after spending the U.S. holiday weekend in Plains, Ga., his hometown.

No stop other than Tokyo is planned, and Mr. Carter is expected to return by the end of next week to begin a weeklong vacation at Sapelo Island, off the Georgia coast. He is scheduled to attend a Democratic fund-raising event in Florida on July 17 and to return to Washington that night.

After Ohira died of a heart attack on June 12, the Japanese government asked the White House whether Mr. Carter would attend a memorial service in his honor. Although White House officials said that the Japanese did not press the issue, it was evident that they would appreciate a presidential visit.

Vietnam Reportedly Seals 35 Miles of Thai Border

BANGKOK, July 1 (AP) — The Thai government today said it had sealed off 35 miles of the border with Vietnam, claiming that the move was necessary to prevent the infiltration of Cambodian refugees and to protect the border from the effects of the Vietnam-Cambodia conflict.

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Japan Unlikely to Switch Policy

On Arms Buildup, U.S. Study Says

WASHINGTON, July 1 (UPI) — Japan is unlikely to embark on a rapid rearmament drive or radically change its defense-minded military posture, according to a report issued yesterday by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The report, which was part of a study by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said that Japan's military posture is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future.

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Bangkok Bombs Hurt 47; Set by Moslem Separatists

BANGKOK, July 1 (UPI) — Bombs set by separatists seeking autonomy for Thailand's 9 million Moslems injured 47 persons yesterday, authorities said.

Two railway stations, a bus terminal and a bus were hit by the blasts. Police discovered two other bombs, at a cinema and a bus stop, and defused them before they went off.

Bangkok police were put on alert at all bus and railway stations and other crowded public places after authorities received reports that the separatists had threatened to explode 100 to 400 more bombs.

The first two blasts occurred within 10 minutes of each other, both in railway stations in the Thonburi district of the city. The third explosion, in a crowded ticket office in a Thonburi bus terminal, hurt at least 30 persons, four seriously.

Nine commuters were wounded, two seriously, in the fourth blast, aboard a city bus. The driver said the bomb had been in a sports bag left on the bus by a young man.

Made of Grenades An usher found a bomb at a Thonburi theater, and bomb experts who defused it said it was set to go off at 7:40 p.m., when the theater would have been full. A second bomb, found at a bus stop in front of another theater, was timed to explode at 6:30 a.m. today, police said.

The two unexploded bombs were made from M-67 grenades wired to alarm clocks. On one, police found a skull insignia and the letters PULO, which stands for the Pattani United Liberation Organization.

PULO secessionists recently stepped up their campaign to win autonomy for Thailand's four Moslem-dominated provinces. About 9 million of Thailand's 45 million people are Moslem. In recent months, there has been an increase in violence in the Moslem provinces, including bombings, arson and kidnapping.

In February, a powerful time bomb exploded in the waiting room of a train station in the southern town of Ban Hat Yai, killing four persons and injuring 50. A month later, six time bombs went off simultaneously in Yala province.

Moro Suspects Freed For Lack of Evidence ROME, July 1 (AP) — Two leftist intellectuals extradited from France last year to face charges in the 1978 kidnap and murder of Aldo Moro, former premier of Italy, were ordered released from jail yesterday for lack of evidence, authorities said.

Franco Piperno, a university professor, and Lanfranco Pace, a writer, had been picked up in Paris on an Italian warrant charging them as accomplices in the crime. They were being held in Rebibbia prison in Rome.

South Korea Cares for Its War Veterans

By Jay Mathews

SEOUL, July 1 (WP) — The husky staff sergeant lost both legs when a land mine exploded during the fighting of Tet, 1965, in Vietnam. He was sent to a U.S. Army hospital in the Philippines, then flown home to an uncertain future.

Instead of indifference to his bad luck in an unpopular war, the sergeant found that he was swamped with visits from admiring relatives, friends and dignitaries. He was given a lifetime stipend above the average worker's salary, promised free college tuition for his children, awarded a three-bedroom house free of charge, and set up with government encouragement in a job as organizer and financial officer of a new medical goods factory.

Was this another side to the story of neglected, forgotten U.S. veterans of Vietnam? No, for Staff Sgt. Choi Woe Hwang was not an American but a South Korean, one of 312,853 who went to Vietnam and returned home to a reception that would have surprised their American counterparts.

South Korea had had firsthand experience of a Communist invasion. "People realized the importance of military service in Vietnam, so they welcomed us wholeheartedly when we came back," said Mr. Choi, a wheelchair-bound figure with massive arms and shoulders and a belt buckle that recalls his younger days as a judo expert.

Bands Playing Jung Won Kyo was a supply unit corporal near Saigon late in the war. At a time when Americans had turned overwhelmingly against Vietnam involvement, he remembers the reception his returning troop ship got when it docked in Pusan in February, 1972: "There were tens of thousands of people lined up there to give us flowers. There were bands playing and a big welcoming ceremony."

South Korean officials say the country's Vietnam forces had 4,959 killed and 8,396 wounded from 1964 to 1972. That is about one-tenth of the U.S. casualties, but still substantial in terms of the 37 million population. Wounded veterans were guaranteed a government blue-collar job if they wanted one, and received 10 extra percentage points on the civil service examination for a white-collar government post.

The South Korean Veterans Administration also found them private industry jobs. Companies were required by law to set positions aside for wounded veterans. There are still government training programs to improve the skills of wounded veterans. About 24 villages for wounded veterans have been set up with government grants.

The Veterans Administration assumed responsibility for finding jobs for widows of soldiers killed in action and pays them a monthly stipend of \$25 to \$110 dollars. High school and college tuition for their children is free.

For several years after the Korean War of 1950-1953, Seoul could not afford such treatment of wounded veterans; many begged in the streets, wearing rags. In the early 1960s the military-oriented government of Park Chung Hee began reforms that emphasized the importance of morale. "We don't know when North Korea will invade the South again," a Veterans Administration official said. "We need a spiritual commitment with the people, and by giving good treatment to wounded veterans we are trying to give the impression that those who serve the nation will be treated well."

Korean veterans of Vietnam who were not wounded, and did not have at least 10 years' service in the army, received no financial benefits, but the ceremonies on their return were appreciated. Industry recruiters swarmed over the lists of discharged troops looking for people to hire for mushrooming industries. Then as now, almost every South Korean male had to serve at least 32 months in the armed forces. Yet "most enlisted men like me who went to Vietnam volunteered," said Jung Won Kyo, the former supply corporal, who now works for the Hapdong Corp. in central Seoul.

There was the lure of the outside world, and also of the \$54 added to their monthly army pay by a U.S. government grateful for allied support. Many Koreans sought to extend their one-year hitch. They were known as fierce fighters; this prompted insurgent Vietnamese to avoid Korean-controlled areas.

There was never any question of the war's popularity at home, or of the personal respect young men would receive when they got home. "You should have seen the letters he was getting from girls back in Korea," a co-worker said of Mr. Jung. Wounded veterans could expect easy housing loans. Sometimes free houses, and free medical care in any South Korean public hospital.

Mr. Choi, sitting in his office at the Sip Ja Sung veterans' village in Seoul's eastern outskirts, said he could not think of anything South Korean veterans had to complain about.

Military Morale Gets Priority

WASHINGTON, July 1 (WP) — Retired Navy Rear Adm. William Granat, 87, a highly decorated combat veteran of World War II, died Friday in a hospital at Meadowbrook, Pa., after a heart attack.

Adm. Granat, then a captain, was named commanding officer of the battleship Colorado in 1943. One of the Navy's old battlewagons, it provided fire support for amphibious operations from Tarawa and Kwajalein to Guam, Saipan and Tinian.

While operating the Colorado as a fire-support unit at Tinian in the Marianas Islands, Adm. Granat earned the Navy Cross.

Adm. Granat was a native of California and a 1915 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. He served in the Mexican campaign in 1916 and aboard a cruiser in the Atlantic during World War I.

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William Granat, Admiral in U.S. Navy, Is Dead

WASHINGTON, July 1 (WP) — Retired Navy Rear Adm. William Granat, 87, a highly decorated combat veteran of World War II, died Friday in a hospital at Meadowbrook, Pa., after a heart attack.

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Towards the electronic office

During the past two decades the application of computer techniques has been largely directed to automated industrial processes, specialised information systems and large-scale telecommunications networks. But, despite the fact that efficient information handling is the key to success in business, the office has remained basically untouched.

Fortunately, new technologies have evolved to correct this situation and allow businesses, large and small, to keep pace with the 1980's trend towards the electronic office. And Philips has been at the forefront in the development of these technologies.

Dictation and transcribing, for example, is the most basic form of information processing, and our 'mini-cassette' system has become the world standard for office dictation equipment. Inevitably, the spoken word becomes the written text. And the time-consuming task of typing, reviewing, retyping, copying,

distributing and filing correspondence, is streamlined by the use of a word processor. Indeed, it is even possible to have communicating



By Hebe Dorsey

For instance, Thierry Mugler, who did a lot with a ragged, jungle-giri look, has patterned his swimsuits on the same theme. Enrico Coveri repeated on his pastel lycra maillots the same naive pearl-embroideries he used on his T-shirts and sweaters. Jean-Claude de Castelbajac used opalescent, metallic hues for his maillots, as he did in his sportswear. Jean-Claude de Luca used the same fabric for his ruched and ruffled maillots that he had in some of his blouses. As for Gianni Versace, he put his signature — a silver arrow — everywhere, including on his otherwise sober navy maillots.

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

Since its release elsewhere earlier this season it has gathered additional notoriety. Its showing in Rome was halted by the police. In New York it opened "cold" — as the trade says — and reviewers were obliged to pay the entrance fee, a stiffly augmented one. Last week it was banned in Boston.

Eric Skin Flick

Camus distilled an interesting if static play from the reign of Caligula, depicting the corruption that power breeds. Vidal, dipping into Tacitus, Suetonius and Edgar Saltus, may well have had high aim, but the finished product is one long leer. What we have is a skin flick about the proportions of a Cecil B. De Mille Biblical epic. It has the customary cast of thousands, circuses, bizarre amours, weird tortures, swimming pools, palace conspiracies and graphic bloodletting. It omits only the Christian martyrs, whose presence inevitably excused two hours of orgies and won Sunday school endorsement.

sheen and some verve in its composition, but the acting, due to the presentation of the material, is one-dimensional. Malcolm McDowell is the leaping, grimacing California John Gielgud, as a noble senator, intones moral warnings with the solemnity of a chauntauqua orator. Peter O'Toole is made up as an ancient ape for Tiberius; Giancarlo Badessi as the dim-witted, obese Claudius; and Guido Mannari as Macro look their parts, while Teresa Ann Savoy as Drusilla and Adriana Asti as Ennia, Macro's wife and conniving widow on whom the insane tyrant claps an acquisitive eye, are decorative.

"Caligula" candidly merchants sex and sadism, so it is probably destined to reap a fortune. It is, however, a bloody bore.



Roller Coaster Freaks Convene on the Run

WEST MIFFLIN, Pa. (AP) — Joseph Barna rode the plunging, weaving Thunderbolt with two feet planted firmly on the floor of the roller coaster car and two arms gripped around his dog Zonker.

"I have to hold him on the curves. His ears float up. He hangs in the air," Barna said. "I make sure he doesn't get his center of gravity too high and get himself thrown out."

Omitting the Air Brakes

After a stomach-stretching ride, Charles Jacques stumbled to a park bench and flopped on his back, shaking with delight.

"They usually use air brakes. It makes it a lot easier on the individual and a heck of a lot easier on the roller coaster," Jacques said. "But

today, they're working it without the air brakes. Boy, does it go.

"Everybody in this organization likes to let out a whoop," said Jacques, who rode his first coaster five years ago at age 35. He said he had ridden about 200 and added: "They can be real emotional."

Most roller coasters start out by clanking up a trestle, then slowly slide over the crest for the bone-shaking plunge to earth. But the Thunderbolt drops immediately after leaving the station, rolls through a series of dips and turns and ends with a 90-foot fall.

"It's a top-notch roller coaster," said Allen Ambrosini, 31. "You forget about everything else except what you're doing. It becomes all-encompassing."

Mike Danshaw, a musician who helped organize the club and its first convention three years ago, has a goal of riding every coaster in the country with a wood framework. He figures he will reach 259 out of a total of 262 by July 3.

"After that? Who knows, maybe Europe," Danshaw said. "Maybe I'll try to break the marathon record of 205 hours."

By Mark Wood

BERLIN (Reuters) — Behind the crumbling walls of Berlin's transport museum, majestic locomotives and tiny working models of early steam engines are said to be kept polished and oiled.

But the last time the public was allowed through its vast steel doors to admire them was more than 35 years ago.

Guarded by Alsatian dogs and fences topped by barbed wire, the Transport and Construction Museum lies in West Berlin but is effectively under British and East German control.

Almost half its 74-year existence has been spent as a shuttered and neglected symbol of the bewildering and often incomprehensible regulations which have entangled the divided former German

The museum was set up in the disused buildings of one of the city's oldest railway stations, the Hamburger Bahnhof, in 1906. It soon earned acclaim for its collection and until the 1940s was one of Berlin's major tourist attractions. Today few Berliners even know of its existence.

In the confusion of administrative commands and statutes issued by Berlin's postwar occupiers — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France — the museum was simply overlooked.

Situated within the British sector, it was transferred to the care of the German Railways (Reichsbahn) in the hectic first days of four-power rule, even though the last train to use the Hamburger Bahnhof left in 1884 and the building was subsequently given to the city.

The complications multiplied. With the creation of two German states in 1949 Berlin was also split in two.

The Western Allies took control of the so-called "nonoperating properties" of the East Berlin-based Reichsbahn in their sectors and handed them over to local authorities. The museum, closed since the end of the war because the railway could not afford to repair its extensive bomb damage, was omitted from the order.

Under Allied rulings East Germany would have to forfeit the museum if it opened the doors to the public, as this would breach the Reichsbahn's oper-

ating rights in West Berlin, limited strictly to running its railways.

The West Berlin government has consistently refused to try to overcome the impasse by offering to buy the museum, arguing that as it was handed over to the city at the turn of the century.

The museum's state of limbo was reinforced by a set of Berlin agreements signed by the four occupying powers in 1971, in which each of them pledged not to alter "existing situations" in the city.

British Army officers and military government personnel are the only people to enjoy access to the museum. They stage regular private tours, partly to demonstrate that the building comes under British jurisdiction.

East Germany has provided a small maintenance staff for the last 35 years and occasionally borrows small items, with British permission, for exhibitions.

The museum still holds most of the collections which once drew thousands of visitors each year. Alongside 19th-century locomotives is a vast range of scale models built 80 years ago by apprentices of the royal Prussian railways.

It also boasts the largest collection of rails in the world, including some wooden Roman rails dating back 2,000 years.

But the wartime damage to the roof has never been repaired. People who have been inside the dilapidated twin-towered building report that despite the efforts of the staff, many exhibits are rusting and some are already beyond repair.

A small group of West Berlin railway enthusiasts campaigned for years for permission to take over the museum or at least rescue its contents, but even they now appear to have given up the struggle. They are concentrating their energies on building up a new transport museum, due to open in January, which is envisaged as one of the biggest and most ambitious in Europe.

Situated right next to a busy checkpoint in the Berlin Wall, the old museum is evidently condemned to rot until its fragile shrapnel-pitted walls finally cave in on hidden treasures within.

FRANKFURT — Harry Kupfer is the stage director and Marco Arturo Marelli the designer for Puccini's "Madame Butterfly," which has been staged as the final new production of the Frankfurt Opera's season. Friedrich Flöyer is the conductor and the cast headed by Akiho Kuroda, Sappo Ruohonen and Ladislav Korya. Other performances this season will be July 3 and 6.

PARIS — The Orchestre de Paris and its chorus under Daniel Barenboim will perform Verdi's *Requiem*, with Jessye Norman and Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau as vocal soloists, and

and Sousa's Symphony No. 3, with Pierre Cochereau as organ soloist, July 2 in Notre-Dame. From July 7 to 16 the orchestra, under Jean-Claude Pennetier, will make its first South American tour, with four concerts each in Brazil and Argentina, and from Sept. 8 to 24 it will tour in Belgium, West Germany and Britain.

MONTE CARLO — The Monte Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra's annual season of sym-

er concerts in the courtyard of the Palais d'Orangerie begins July 16 with Lawrence Foster conducting a program featuring Carl Orff's "Carmina Burana," with Helen Donath, Louis Arco and Franz Grundheber on vocal soloists. The six concerts scheduled through

ug. 13 will also have Yuri Ahronovich, Georges Pretre, Eliehu Inbal and Zdenek Masal as conductors; violinists Anne-Sophie Mutter and Gidon Kremer, and pianists Glenn Gould, Zoltan and S. Zoltan.

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(Continued on Page 12)

A Thriving Economy, A Way of Life

The 'Texans of Germany' Boast of Their Land's Joys

"The Bavarian economy and banks are linked traditionally with eastern and southeastern European countries," said Dr. Maximilian

has more than doubled in the past six years, and Bayerische Landesbank added another feather to its cap last November when it became the 12th and latest member of the West German Capital Market Com-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 6)

Cementing Trade Relations with the East

(Continued from Page 75)

ly diplomatic there is a constant movement of Bavarian plenipotentiaries rushing to attend a meeting of one such commission or another. Economics Minister Anton Jaumann, for example, has been in Budapest no less than nine times within the past year or so.

In a recent interview, Mr. Jaumann stressed the role that Munich is playing in East-West trade. "I feel that Bavaria is showing that it can take the initiative as a prime mover

of trade between the two blocks. It has already demonstrated its ability to attract capital and foreign investments as is evident in the number of corporations that have chosen Bavaria as their base of operations."

Mr. Jaumann attributed Bavaria's present position as a center for high-technology industries to the stability in the economy to the fact that the labor force is suited to this trend. On the question of Bavaria rivaling Vienna as a center for East-West trade, the minister said: "The growing role that Bavarian banks

have been playing in this direction puts them in a comparable position," and that the "history of Bavaria would be a key factor in moving it to the fore of not only East-West trade but also of world trade."

Trade Game

Trade is the name of this game, and at that the Bavarians are doing very well indeed.

Exports to the Comecon countries (but not including East Germany, trade with which falls under the special category of "inter-Ger-

man"), accounted for 4.4 percent of Bavaria's total last year. Imports — among them Soviet gas — for 9.1 percent. In addition, exports to Yugoslavia, not a member of Comecon, figured as another 2.4 percent.

Since 1970, Bavaria's trade with the Communist countries has mushroomed in two-way volume and value by more than 230 percent (compared to only 210 percent for West Germany as a whole), and now accounts for almost 18 percent of the West German total.

In 1979, Bavaria exported 2.9 billion marks worth of goods to the Comecon countries and Yugoslavia, and imported nearly 4.2 billion marks worth, though the imports were often transit products, destined for elsewhere in West Germany, which show up on the records because Bavarian Danube ports and highway entry points are the main gateways for Balkan and East European shippers.

River Shipments

The harbor area in Regensburg, for example, bustles day-in, day-out with huge Danube barges flying the flags of the Soviet Union, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. And when the Rhine-Main-Danube canal is completed — some time in the mid 1980s — there will be even more of them.

Of 300 cooperative agreements that West German companies have with East European and Soviet ones, 80 are by Bavarian-based firms. A Bavarian company, Relco of Augsburg, manufacturers of gearwheels, is the only West German firm engaged in a joint venture with a Romanian enterprise.

Imports Rise

There are problems — universal to trade with the Communist world. As the Communist countries have tried to get a grip on their mounting balance of payments deficits and spiralling commercial debt with the West, Bavarian exports to them have not kept pace with the rise in imports. Last year, for example, exports to the Soviet Union declined by 2.8 percent, compared to a 13 percent hike in imports, mostly gas; to Romania by 3.6 percent, against a 12.4 percent increase of imports, and, to Hungary, Bavaria's second largest Comecon customer, by 8.8 percent compared to a whopping 42 percent rise in imports.

"But these," says Mr. Vehse, "are

problems everyone faces in East-West trade these days." Nor, he is quick to add, is trade with the East so important that a politically motivated embargo, as a consequence of the Afghanistan situation for example, would seriously crimp Bavaria's prosperity. "But it would," he concedes, "hurt certain sectors of our economy for which that trade has become a major factor."

Though East Germany and Czechoslovakia are Bavaria's immediate Communist neighbors, accounting for 419 and 356 kilometers of common border respectively, it is actually with Hungary that trade relations are most active.

"The Magyar and Bavarian mentalities are very similar," says Mr. Vehse, "and links between our two countries have been traditionally close."

That may be because the Magyars once occupied much of what is today Bavaria, until Roman Emperor Otto I defeated them at the Lechfeld north of Munich, or because, like Magyars, Bavarians tend to be the kind of people "who enter a revolving door last and always come out first."

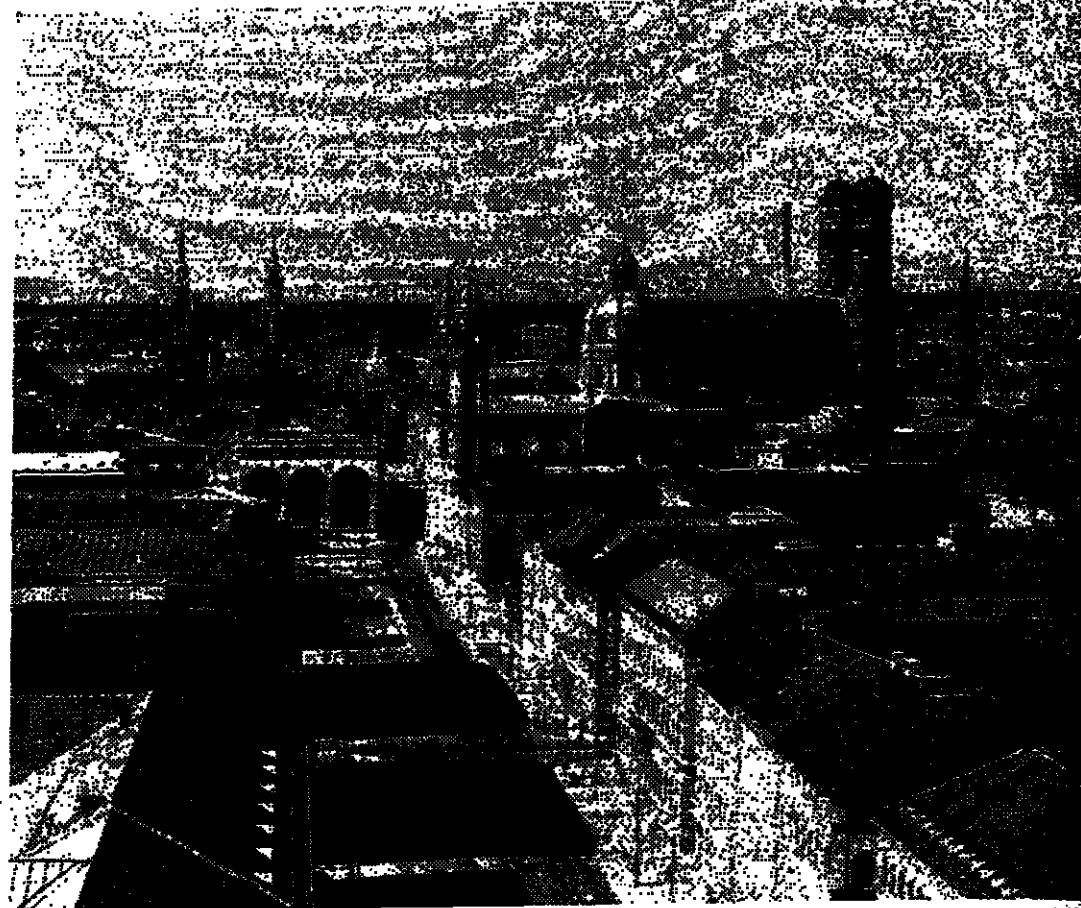
Hungary Link

Either way, exports to Hungary last year totaled almost 400 million marks, imports 725 million marks, and whereas trade with Hungary accounted for 13 percent of West Germany's total with the Comecon area, it amounted to 18 percent of Bavaria's. Next year Bavaria will have its own hall at the Budapest trade fair.

Trade links to Yugoslavia are even closer — so close, in fact, that there are mixed Bavarian economic commissions with Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. A Yugoslav company — Gorenje — two years ago saved a Bavarian television manufacturer — Korting — from shutdown by buying it up out of bankruptcy. The action has been described as a stellar example of communist-capitalist cooperation.

Bavarian exports to Yugoslavia alone amounted to more than 1 billion marks last year, imports from there to nearly 600 million marks.

The Danubian and East European countries have always been major trading partners of Bavaria — as long as their recorded history. Neither the demise of Bavaria's monarchy and independence nor the rise of communism in the East has changed that.



Munich is visited by more tourists than any other city in West Germany.

A Land of Superlatives

(Continued from Page 75)

Germany today come from Bavaria. Of the 950,000 West Germans employed in the electrical engineering industry, more than one-fourth — 242,000 work in Bavaria. Some 90 percent of West Germany's fine ceramic products come from the state and more than 50 percent of the capacity and employees of the country's aerospace industry are in Bavaria.

1,000 Breweries

Beer may still be the product people most associate with Bavaria, and the state's 1,000 breweries — twice as many again as in the rest of West Germany combined — do indeed produce Bräudignagel amounts of it. But as a factor in the economy, it is barely visible on the indexes, eclipsed these days in both sales volume and number employed by the electronics, electrical engineering, automobile, truck, bus, machine manufacturing, chemical and aerospace industries.

One reason for the growth and the change is undoubtedly the energetic effort which Bavaria's conservative postwar government has made to attract new industry with lucrative tax advantages and subsidies so as to change the state's image while simultaneously providing jobs and integrating the more than 2 million refugees and expellees from Germany's erstwhile eastern territories and the Czechoslovak Sudetenland who streamed into Bavaria and settled there.

But in other ways, Bavaria is a kind of magnet.

Nature has been especially kind to it and no other land in West Germany offers as much wealth in



Beer is the favored thirst quencher in Bavaria.

mountains, lakes, rivers, forests and sheer scenic beauty. The Wittelsbach dukes and kings being more attuned to the fine arts than the art of war, the state is a treasure-trove of culture. More relaxed and easy going than their northern cousins, the Bavarians place high value on leisure time.

All these factors have combined to make Bavaria in the past decade or two the "in" place to be in which to live. Some 20,000 people — mostly young, highly educated and trained, ambitious and energetic, gravitate to it and settle each year. What attracts them is not merely the job opportunities but the quality and style of life.

To be sure, the Bavarians have a reputation for xenophobia with the tendency to regard all non-Bavarians as Prussian variants and therefore enemy aliens. But conversely, they exude a rough-hewn hospitality which soon makes every newcomer feel like a "Wahl-Bayer" — a Bavarian by choice.

Perhaps it is true, as North Germans say, that "in Bayern gehen die Uhren anders" — the clocks go differently. But that is not to say that they go wrong.

As Austria's Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said recently: "When I vacation I prefer to go to Bavaria. There I am no longer in Austria, but not yet in Germany."

Banks Networks Expand

(Continued from Page 75)

mittee, which deliberates on domestic bond issues.

It has basic capital of 650 million marks. The bank's 1979 net profit fell to 112 million marks from 164 million the previous year, with the bank suffering along with other German banks from the increased cost of refinancing resulting from the Bundesbank's tight monetary policy and the writedown on securities.

Its subsidiary Bayerische Landesbank International SA, Luxembourg, had a balance sheet total in the past financial year of 6.5 billion marks.

Bayerhypo

Bayerhypo is slightly smaller, with a group balance sheet total of 72.7 billion marks at the end of 1979 against 64.3 billion the previous year. Of this the parent company accounted for 52.5 billion. The bank group profit edged up to 188 million marks from 115 million,

while the parent's net profit rose to 91 million from 80 million.

The main shareholder is Allianz Versicherungs AG, the Munich-

based insurance company, which holds 22 percent, with Dresdner Bank AG holding 7 percent, and around 60,000 small shareholders the rest.

Bayerhypo has basic capital, 421 million marks, and it was set to maintain its dividend on 1979 trading at nine marks plus 5.06 percent. The parent company's balance sheet has doubled from 27 billion marks in the five years since end-1974.

The bank, whose business extends far beyond the mortgages and bills of exchange its name implies, has a full subsidiary, Hypobank International SA, Luxembourg, with basic capital of 1.42 billion francs. It has branches in New York at the Cayman Islands, and representative offices in 14 countries worldwide, with London and Sao Paulo added last year. As yet Bayerhypo is not represented in the Far East but says it is studying the possibility.

Honoring A Dynasty

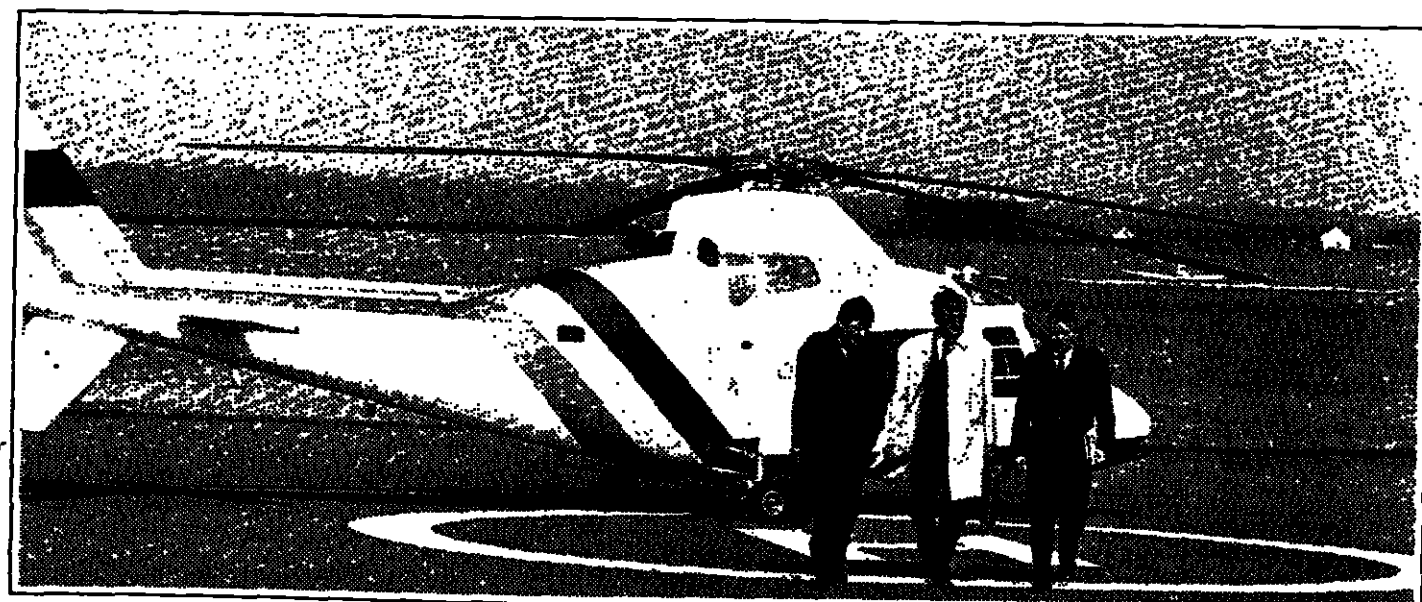
This year is something special in Bavaria, it is "Wittelsbacher Year."

Bavarians plan to spend 1980 honoring the Wittelsbacher dynasty — a line of kings which ruled Bavaria for 800 years.

Visitors to Bavaria will be offered a special series of tours, including a trip to the little-known Wittelsbacher hunting castle in Schaeck, as part of the celebration.

The Wittelsbacher dynasty began in 1180 when the infamous Barbarossa awarded Count Otto von Wittelsbach the territory known as "Baiern."

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Modern Banking in the finest Royal Tradition

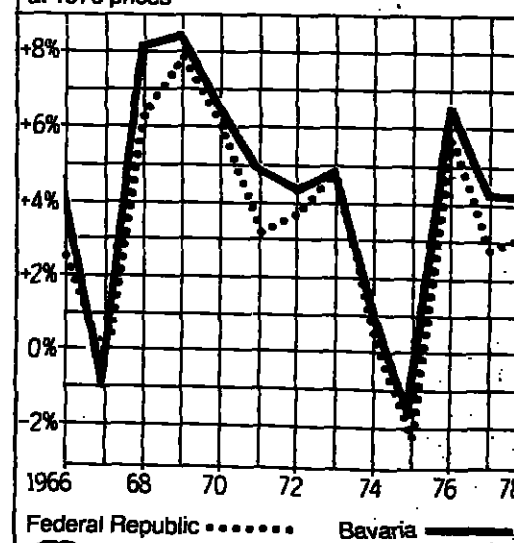
Invest in Bavaria. One of the fastest moving economies in West-Germany.

Welcome to Bavaria, one of the most prosperous and fast growing states in West-Germany.

Since 1970, the real gross domestic product in Bavaria has increased by around 37% compared with an average of some 29% for all German states. The remarkable performance of Bavaria's economy owes a lot to the Bavarian governments' market-oriented economic policy and to social stability. Confidence in Bavaria's economy is also reflected in the high level of foreign investments. Since 1961, foreign enterprises (including British companies) have invested DM 3.9 billion in Bavaria.

Your operation in Bavaria will benefit from considerable external economies: Research, science and technology have been firmly established in this state for a long time. This is a locational advantage

Gross domestic product
Percentage growth rates over the previous year
at 1970 prices



greatly appreciated especially by high-technology industries. Take electronics, for example: Four of the world's five largest producers of semiconductors have set up facilities in Bavaria. Or research: Bavaria has as many as ten Max Planck Institutes, in addition to numerous research centres sponsored by industry or by universities.

Bavaria offers industrialists an excellent road and air communications system, a reliable and well-trained labour force and — most important of all — industrial peace.

Although efficiency and cost-mindedness also play a prominent role in modern Bavaria, the Bavarians are still the same red-blooded, straight forward and warm-hearted people they have always been — people who have a knack of making newcomers feel at home in no time at all.

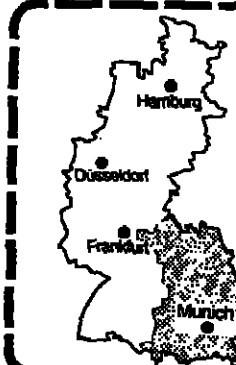
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Tourists Expect An Alpine Vision

By John Dornberg

MUNICH (IHT) — Thinking of West Germany invariably conjures visions of Bavaria. To be sure, there is also the romantic Rhineland or the Black Forest with its tradition of cuckoo clocks and legends of witches. And course there's Old Heidelberg, though, alas, the students are no longer princes and instead of drink-songs they tend to chant radical political slogans.

But somehow, when it comes to Bavaria, it seems to be Germany's true face.

The statistics are staggering. Last year some 13.6 million people — almost one-third as many again as the city's population — visited Bavaria, more than 2.4 million — almost the city's inhabitants — came to Munich. Nearly 30 percent of them were foreigners.

he statistics are staggering. Last year some 13.6 million people — almost one-third as many again as the city's population — visited Bavaria, more than 2.4 million — almost the city's inhabitants — came to Munich. Nearly 30 percent of them were foreigners.

Alpine Image

The conventional image is largely that of "Oberbayern" — Upper Bavaria — the highlands south of Munich, and of the "Alpen" region further west. It is a vision of alpine chalets, mountain villages, onion-domed churches, the ostentatious, fairy-tale castles of King Ludwig II, dumplings, pretzels, beer, cows on the meadows, women wearing dirndls, men clad in lederhosen and bacchanalian folk orgies.

Some of the stereotype holds true, and where it isn't Bavarians certainly do their share to uphold it artificially, assuming that travelers in this age of package tourism like nothing better than to have their preconceived illusions reaffirmed.

But Upper Bavaria and the Allgäu represent a scant 10 to 15 percent of Bavaria.

Mayor's Lament

"What do you do, however," complains the mayor of a quaint little village in the beautiful Bavarian Forest, not far from the Czechoslovak border, "when our operators tell you they will put our town on their programs only if we offer folkloric evenings of yodeling and schubplatting. Those are Upper Bavarian customs. We don't yodel and we don't do schubplatting dances here. But since we are Bavarian, that's what is expected of us."

And, almost unique among the tourist countries of Europe, Bavaria is both a summer and a winter wonderland. And not just the alps, for the mountains of the Bavarian Forest, the Franconian Jura, the Rhön and the Fichtel range offer excellent skiing and winter sports facilities.



The Oktoberfest is one of many attractions which draw over 13 million people to Bavaria yearly.

BMW Museum Joins Art and Autos

MUNICH (IHT) — Automobiles, motorcycles and aircraft engines as expressions of their times and human history?

Last fall the management decided to change all that.

Major Change

At first glance the notion may seem far out. But Bavarian Motor Works (BMW) here, fastest-growing and flashiest of the West German car manufacturers, has succeeded in synthesizing the two concepts successfully at its avant-garde, saucer-shaped company museum, adjacent to the main plant and corporate headquarters building in Munich.

The museum has been an undisputed tourist attraction, not to mention a highly effective public relations gambit, since its opening in 1973. Some 200,000 to 300,000 people visit it annually.

But despite the stunning architecture — similar in its interior arrangement to New York's Guggenheim — the exhibits of BMW's record-setting aircraft engines, competition-winning motorcycles, Grand Prix racers and passenger cars were, after you had climbed the circular ramps, little more than displays of interesting technology and

a resume of the company's 63-year history.

It commissioned Eberhard Schoener, a conductor and electronic composer, and Wilfried Minks, a theater director and set designer, to recreate the museum at a cost of almost \$1.5 million.

The result — open to the public again since mid-April following a three-month renovation and redecorating period — is a highly imaginative, at times daring and provocative, rearrangement of all that technology into retrospective settings that reflect the political, economic, cultural and artistic currents of the epoch with the help of life-sized wax figures, innovative props, music and videotaped explanations.

Thus, you see Marlene Dietrich as "The Blue Angel" perched coquettishly on the edge of a 1929 BMW. Did roadster and Marilyn Monroe popping out of one of those bubble-shaped 1950s Isettas with a figure of Ludwig Erhard, the "father" of West Germany's "economic miracle" standing in front. Elvis Presley sits at the wheel of a flashy BMW

coupe similar to the one he bought and drove while stationed as a GI near Frankfurt.

Near one exhibit from the 1920s, a basket of inflation money spills over. Chancellor Gustav Stresemann stands in one niche, playwright Bertolt Brecht in another. There are papiermache figures of George Grosz caricatures. The era of BMW's and Germany's postwar reconstruction is guarded over by a wax figure of Konrad Adenauer, behind whom sit the Allied military governors.

Aircraft Era

The era when BMW aircraft engines set aviation records — they powered the Red Baron's Fokkers, the Dornier Wal flying boat, the Ju-52 transports and many others — is also represented.

And so is the Third Reich, whose Wehrmacht BMW motorcycles and airplanes engines helped to overrun Europe. This being a chapter of some embarrassment and controversy in the company's history, it was predictable that Schoener's and Minks' treatment of the period would be controversial, too.

So controversial, in fact, that last-minute changes on the settings, de-

MUNICH (IHT) — In need of a secret potion guaranteed to make you feel 20 years younger and to cure your bunions besides?

Hunting for a genuine etching of the U.S. Capitol as it looked in 1837 or a book on Imperial China in 1861?

Perhaps you wanted a painted baroque Bavarian peasant chest, an old horse collar or some slightly used antlers to decorate the den, a plaster bust of Richard Wagner, a Russian icon, hand-cut crystal, a pendulum clock, antique jewelry or a 19th century beer stein with a portrait of "mad" King Ludwig II in the bottom?

Whatever your pleasure, the place to go is Munich's thrice-yearly "Dult." Although everyone has heard of the annual "Oktoberfest," the world's largest and most raucous beer bust, the "Dult" is a Mu-

Munich's 'Dult' A Shopper's Delight

nich event every bit as colorful, equally famed and infinitely more genuine when it comes to seeing how the Bavarians really live.

A combination bazaar, flea market, fair, antique show, close-out sale and folk festival, it has origins dating to the 13th century and each day that it is held draws as many as 40,000 visitors and customers. There is nothing like it anywhere else in West Germany and people come from as far north as Hamburg just to shop and browse or amuse themselves at one of the three "Dults" held in April, July and October.

Auer Dults

Since 1904 the dults, called "Auer Dults" have been held on a square at Marienplatz just a few blocks from the Deutsches Museum. Each fair lasts nine days, always starts on a Saturday and operates from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

The origins were trade fairs held in conjunction with religious feasts, and the merchants were tradesmen who came from as far away as the Orient and the Low Countries.

Today turbaned snake charmers no longer arrive by camel train from Arabia and fur merchants from Muscovy no longer display Siberian pelts. Gold brought in Spanish galleons is no longer on sale and the candles that are sold come right out of a wax factory. But the "Dult" uniquely preserves an aura of times past and is one of those events that makes Munich a city like no other in West Germany.

There are always 320 stands and stalls. The rules call for their careful apportionment to 27 merchants of crockery, earthenware, porcelain, pots and pans and 46 purveyors of patent medicines, "wonder" implements and "miracle chemicals" who have a special dispensation to hawk their wares verbally and lure customers with wild promises, usually in a Bavarian dialect as tongue-twisting as a pretzel.

There are also 43 antique, junk and second-hand book dealers, called "Netherlanders," because in centuries past they usually came from the Low Countries. Today they are largely from Munich and have shops in town as well. In addition

there is a wide assortment of other stalls selling clothing and textiles, handicrafts, souvenirs, lace, leather goods, watches, jewelry, toys, wooden utensils, baskets and straw goods, herbs, spices, sweets, mountain cheeses, sausages and sandwiches.

In keeping with the tradition that fairs always offered entertainment, there are 17 attractions including merry-go-rounds, a ferris wheel, pony track, flea circus and that most Bavarian accoutrement of all, a beer tent.

There are rules for playing the game. The name is bargaining.

If you spot an interesting item, don't pounce on it or pick it up and ask: "How much?" Pretend to be disinterested, browse, turn up your nose at two dozen other objects, and when you think the merchant is getting tired of you, ask nonchalantly and with disdain: "What would something like this run if it were in better condition?"

False Teeth

One of the most rewarding sections is the junk shop aisle where you'll find broken razor blades, rusty safety pins, twisted umbrellas, bent knitting needles, glass eyes, single shoes and, so help me, on occasion even used false teeth. One "Dult" veteran once saw a customer picking up a set, plunk down 50 pfennigs for them and mutter: "Who knows, they might just fit."

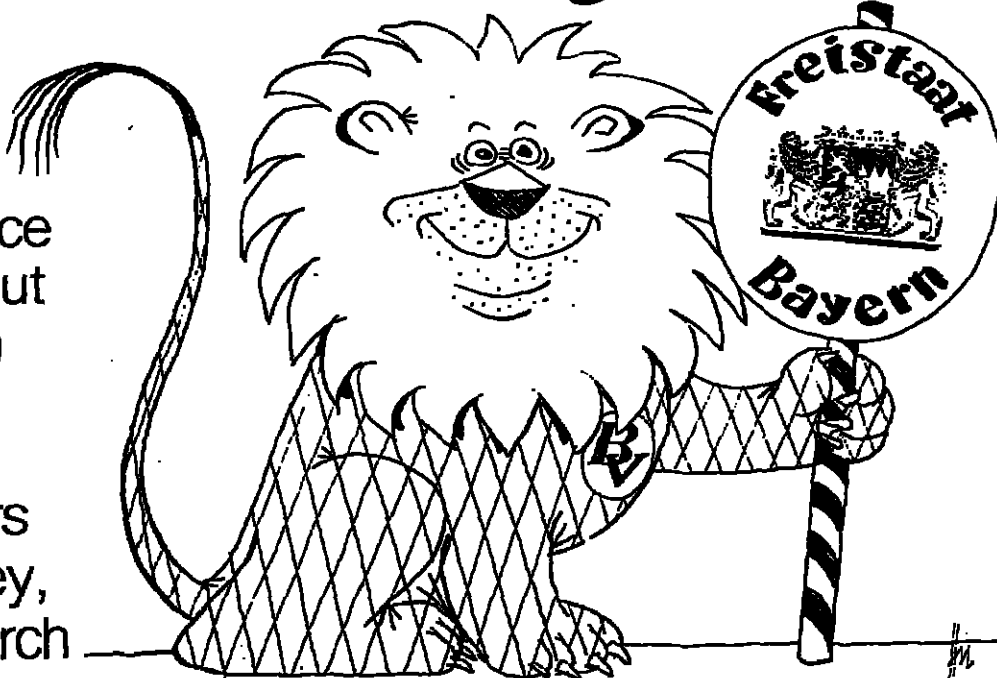
But the highpoint of any "Dult" is always where the hucksters and medicine men hold sway in a Bavarian dialect as thick as a liver dumpling. What do they sell? Just about everything you'll never need — lotions and potions absolutely guaranteed to cure every ailment known to mankind, herbs that add 100 years to your life, motor fuel additives that make your car fly, cleaning fluids that wipe away leopard spots. "Or triple your money back, meine Damen und Herren."

The "Auer Dult" may not qualify as the greatest show on earth but it provides a glimpse of Munich at its best and most genuine.

Moreover, where else can one find a fair with a pedigree — so the records document — that is 667 years old.

—J.D.

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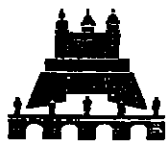
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- 14 - 22 March
IHM — 33rd International Light Industries and Handicrafts Fair — The Fair for small and medium-sized Enterprises
- 29 March - 2 April
43rd MODE-WOCHE-MÜNCHEN
International Fashion Fair
- April
98th Congress of the German Surgical Society with Information Show
- 5 - 8 May
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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Fiat Confirms Peugeot Production Link

TURIN, July 1 (AP-DJ) — Fiat is in "advanced negotiations" with French automaker Peugeot-Citroen for joint large-scale production of high-value auto components, such as engines and gearboxes, Giovanni Agnelli, chairman, confirmed at Fiat's annual meeting today.

He said the agreement provided for joint construction of an assembly plant, but declined to specify where it would be built or to give additional details.

Meanwhile, the company reported group consolidated turnover rose 25.2 percent during the 1980 first quarter to 4,964 trillion lire (\$5.9 billion). Turnover in the auto sector fell to 2,117 trillion lire in the first quarter, from 2,133 trillion a year earlier.

Mr. Agnelli added that the Fiat Auto unit, which in 1979 posted a loss of 97.2 billion lire, plans to cut production by 30 percent in the second half to compensate for shrinking export markets and mounting unsold inventory, currently numbering some 70,000 units.

VW Shelves Plan for U.S. Engine Plant

SOUTHFIELD, Mich., July 1 (AP-DJ) — Volkswagen has shelved all plans to build an engine plant in the United States, the U.S. subsidiary said today in response to questions.

In April, the chief executive of the West German parent said the automaker was considering construction of a U.S. engine plant. A spokesman for Volkswagen of America said the plans were not definite and the company now is not planning construction of any such facility.

He said VW will continue to rely on its engine production facilities in Puebla, Mexico, to serve the U.S. market. As previously announced, that plant is scheduled for expansion in 1982.

PUK to Proceed With Australian Smelter

PARIS, July 1 (AP) — The French, West German and Australian partners in a project for a 2.5 billion-franc (\$610-million) aluminum smelter in Newcastle, New South Wales, have decided to go ahead with the project, the Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann group announced today.

PUK said the project remains conditional on the approval of the Australian authorities, notably regarding environmental conservation. Start-up is scheduled for March, 1983, and at full capacity the smelter will produce 220,000 tons annually, most of which will be exported. PUK will have a 35-percent interest in the project through its Australian subsidiary, Aluminium Pechiney Australia.

BP to Buy Belgian Detergent Maker

LONDON, July 1 (Reuters) — British Petroleum is to buy the Belgian Tensia group through its subsidiary in that country, the oil giant announced here, but gave no financial details.

Tensia, a detergent company, is 55-percent owned by Group Industrielle et Financière Mousane, 27-percent by Carbochimique and 18-percent by UFI. Tensia's 1979 gross sales were around 6 billion Belgian francs (\$213 million), BP added.

Sony Unveils Home Video Movie Unit

TOKYO, July 1 (Reuters) — Sony today unveiled a prototype home-use single-unit color video camera-cassette recorder, provisionally called the video movie unit.

The unit, using magnetic recording, allows recording, playback or erasure of image and sound, and can be combined with a home editor to transfer image and sound onto any video cassette format now in use. Sony resident Kazuo Iwama told a press conference. But it will be some four or five years before Sony starts commercial production of the unit, he said.

Mr. Iwama added that Sony will invite other video cassette manufacturers to discuss ways to arrive at a common video cassette and video recording format.

Mitsubishi Plans to Issue 40 Million Shares

TOKYO, July 1 (Reuters) — Mitsubishi plans to increase its capital by 2 billion yen (\$9 million) to 37.3 billion yen through offering 40 million new shares with a par value of 50 yen for public subscription, the company said today.

Market prices are to be fixed later, with payments required on Aug. 29. Mitsubishi said it will issue a 1-for-10 bonus stock to shareholders at the end of September.

Global Spending Strategy Draws Fire at GM's Opel

RUESSELSHEIM, West Germany, July 1 (AP-DJ) — General Motors and its West German subsidiary, Adam Opel, are the object of an increasingly vocal public outcry at a local and even national level in West Germany.

Although we complaints focus on Opel's layoff of about 5,000 workers due to falling sales of larger cars, such criticism is only the latest sign of an underlying contention between labor and management that may be the country's worst.

At the heart of the controversy is labor's growing concern over GM's worldwide investment strategy, which labor feels powerless to control — even though labor has a strong say in management decisions under the West German system of codetermination.

Labor contends Opel is helping support GM's investment plans through dividend payments to the parent company, while those plans may result in job losses in West Germany. Of particular worry are GM's recent decisions to build an engine plant in Austria and a small facility in Spain.

move that could eliminate about 3,700 more Ruesselsheim jobs.

Of GM's plan to build a small car in a new Spanish plant, with an eventual annual output of 300,000 cars, Mr. Hahn says, "we're afraid that we're making competition for ourselves within our own company, since these cars will almost all remain within Europe."

James Waters, GM vice president and chairman of Opel, says he has continually stressed GM's commitment to Germany. He says GM will invest \$3.4 billion in the country in the six-year period ending in 1982, more than it is spending anywhere else in Europe.

He adds that GM is widening German motor production at Opel's plant in Kaiserslautern, which will eventually replace some engine output at Ruesselsheim. He says it was impossible to install new capacity in Ruesselsheim because that would have meant a loss of production on an existing line of engines.

4 U.S. Marts Add to List of Call Options

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK, July 1 (AP) — The American Stock Exchange said today that it chose 17 new option stocks during the allocation held last night by the four U.S. option exchanges.

The allocation represented the first major expansion of new call options — which give the option purchaser the right to buy 100 shares of stock at a fixed price with a set period of time no matter what has happened to the price of the stock — since July, 1977. Plan for phasing in the new options as well as their exercise prices and expiration dates will be announced at a later date.

The Amex said it will have the exclusive right for a period of six months to list options on these underlying stocks: Amex, Browning, Ferris Industries, Bucyrus-Erie, E.F. Hutton, GK Technologies,

More Output Cuts to Keep Auto Firms in Red

DETROIT, July 1 (AP-DJ) — U.S. automakers' decimated car production schedules, which already have pushed the entire domestic industry into the red for the first time in recent memory, are expected to add to those losses this quarter.

All four domestically owned U.S. carmakers are expected to report losses for the quarter just ended, and continued skimpy production planned for this quarter, expected to be off nearly 18 percent from a year ago, will keep the red ink flowing at each through the period.

Industry sources say recent cuts in assemblies planned for U.S. plants this quarter, coupled with larger-than-usual factory closings for summer retooling, will push third-quarter output to the lowest level in 13 years.

The sharply reduced output plans reflect the industry's deep concern about continuing sluggish demand for most models and the fact that auto men are not looking for a

speedy sales rebound with the introduction of the 1981 models.

Detroit's production analysts figure the cuts will keep the industry's stocks of 1.6 million units from increasing despite the poor sales outlook through early fall. But output could be slashed further, they say, if sales deteriorate any more, or if dealers find their inventory of unsold units inching up.

Sources say the four domestically owned U.S. carmakers plus Volkswagen of America plan fewer than 1.4 million assemblies in the United States this quarter, down from a year earlier, even though output was a weak 1.6 million units. Assemblies in the period have not been so low since 1967.

Wall Street analysts say the industry's low capacity and low production rates are showing up very directly on the bottom line. One analyst said current production slowdowns will certainly cause "the greatest loss the industry has ever experienced." Another called the in-

dustry outlook the worst since the 1930s.

Automakers' profits or losses are directly tied to the number of cars they build and immediately sell to dealers rather than on retail sales of vehicles.

Industry sources estimate that in the third quarter, output at GM will be off 8.2 percent from the year-ago period; at Ford, off 41.9 percent; at Chrysler, off 11.8 percent; at American Motors, off 23.3 percent, and at VW, off a scant 0.1 percent. Overall industry output is expected to decline 17.5 percent to 1,351,572 units.

Established Pattern
These estimates are in line with the pattern established in the second quarter, when the industry set production at more than 10-percent less than during the latest big industry slump, in 1975.

The sharpest drop in the third quarter is seen at Ford.
[Philip Caldwell, chairman of the

No. 2 automaker, told the New York Times in an interview yesterday that he wants the Carter administration to limit imported cars to 15 percent of the U.S. market as an immediate aid to the badly battered industry.

[At present, imported cars are capturing about 25 percent of new-car sales, and Japanese imports alone account for about 20 percent. Mr. Caldwell's suggestion of 15 percent limitation was the company's first public specification of an objective.

[In Zurich today, Henry Ford 2d also called for strict limitation on auto imports, especially from Japan. The retired chief executive of Ford Motor also suggested that the United States should phase in a 50-cent-per-gallon gasoline tax, the proceeds of which could be used, among other things, to assist large cities and companies in financial difficulty.

[General Motors recently said its earnings outlook for this quarter is

questionable. Ford Motor and Chrysler have been running deeply in the red all year, and are expected to stay there through September. American Motors projected last month that it also would have a loss for the quarter.

The third quarter traditionally is weaker for automakers than the second quarter because they must cope with summer plant closings and the extra cost of retooling plants for new models.

One Detroit analyst said the trimmed production schedules indicate that "nobody is looking for a booming recovery" and "nobody wants to be oversupplied" with units as factories start turning out the new models in coming months.

Even sharper cuts are scheduled for this month, sources say, with three automakers slashing July production more than 46 percent from a year earlier.

GM, which has been methodically paring production schedules for (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

GM Raises Prices on '80 Models

Fourth Hike in Year

Tied to Big Outlays

DETROIT, July 1 (UPI) — General Motors, in an action partly designed to protect a \$40-billion capital spending plan, is raising sticker prices on its 1980 cars an average of \$135.

It was GM's fourth price hike in the 1980 model year — and likely its last before introductory prices are set for 1981 models.

"Our costs continue to increase at double-digit rates while our price increases continue to conform with President Carter's anti-inflation program," said GM Chairman Thomas A. Murphy, in announcing the increase yesterday. "Under that program, prices of our vehicles have increased by less than 7 percent annually."

Despite the steep year-long slump in car and truck sales, GM and other automakers are all planning record capital outlays to retool for new generations of fuel-efficient cars, and analysts believe aggressive pricing policies will be needed to carry out those programs.

"Some of our capital programs have been accelerated," Mr. Murphy said, "and we now intend to invest \$40 billion between now and the end of 1984."

**Analysts See Pattern
Soft Consumer Spending
May Prolong U.S. Slump**

NEW YORK, July 1 (AP-DJ) — There is widespread hope that the mildness of the inventory imbalance in the U.S. economy, compared with the inventory excesses of the 1974-75 recession, will help make the current deep drop in business activity a brief one.

However, the more analysts probe consumer spending patterns, the more they worry that the level of real demand for the economy's goods and services will be weak for a prolonged period.

This apprehension is being compounded by evidence that capital spending also is clearly softening and cannot be depended on to take up some of the slack.

"The outlook for consumer spending over the 1980-81 period is bleak and, even with our pessimistic scenario, the risks in the consumer sector could still be on the downside," says Robert Sinche, economist at Bear Stearns.

Savings Rate

Mr. Sinche believes the savings rate, which was unusually low in the final quarter of 1979 and the first quarter of this year, will rise only modestly in this period. "On average, this will

the next 18 months means that "corporate profitability will remain under pressure into early 1981, with an agonizingly slow rebound in later 1981." He is estimating corporate profits after taxes will drop 6.1 percent this year and 3.9 percent next year.

"Investors who believe the worst in economic performance has passed and that economic policies that will produce a sharp recovery are forthcoming soon are likely to be disappointed," he says. A cautious investment policy "is clearly relevant," he adds.

Mr. Sinche's reservations about consumer spending received support from the latest national survey, based on actual spending by 10,000 households, done monthly by W. J. Fitzgerald Inc. in conjunction with Evans Economics.

"There's an awesome concentration of debt among households below age 35," says William Fitzgerald, founder of the consumer analysis firm, "principally in households where multiple paychecks are essential to meeting budgets." Such groups were hit hardest in 1974-75, he adds, and did not return to normal spending patterns until late 1976.

Sluggish Recovery

Mr. Fitzgerald believes the drop in income in the below-35 group could reach \$30 billion, setting the stage for a slump extending into 1982. "If this happens," he says, "1981 is likely to feature the most sluggish recovery in the postwar period."

Separately, economist Richard Rippe, of Dean Witter Reynolds, says leading indicators of capital spending, such as orders and construction contracts, have weakened and are coming into alignment with already soft fundamentals.

"This sector can't be counted on to support the rest of the economy for the next few quarters," he says. Adjusted for inflation, capital spending should drop 1 to 3 percent this year, with a peak-to-trough decline of 6 to 8 percent, he estimates.

Meanwhile, Townsend-Greene, a consulting firm, has downgraded the corporate profit outlook significantly for 1980 and 1981, because of lower expected inventory profits. The new estimates: a 13 percent decline this year versus 9 percent expected earlier and a 33 percent drop next year versus a rise of 1.4 percent looked for earlier.

Late Rally Lifts NYSE Stocks

NEW YORK, July 1 (Reuters) — A late rally revived a sleepy New York stock market and prices ended higher in moderate trading as oil, technology and precious metal issues scored some of the best gains.

Analysts said investors were encouraged to do some bargain hunting by the weak follow through to yesterday's decline. Special situation issues also attracted interest.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 4.35 points to close at 872.27. Advances led declines four to three as volume rose to 34.50 million shares from 29.91 million yesterday.

Yesterday, the DJIA dropped 14 points but volume dried up, leading traders to believe that a major correction to the long spring rally was not yet under way.

Analysts also noted that institutions are still faced with a strong influx of cash from expiring short-term debt issues. That cash tends to cushion downturns, they said.

New Construction

The Commerce Department said new construction in May declined 3.6 percent after a 4.4 percent drop in April. Also, May factory orders dropped 2.6 percent after a revised 5.9 percent April slide.

Analysts said the news indicated the U.S. economy still was contracting in May, but at a slower pace than in April.

In the oil group, Mobil rose 2 1/2 to 73 1/2 and Valero Energy 1 1/2 to 23 1/2, both in active trading. Exxon gained 3/4 to 67, Tosco 2 1/2 to 30 1/2.

Northwest Energy 3 1/2 to 36 1/2. Superior Oil 1 1/2 to 162 and Marathon Oil 1 1/2 to 58 1/2.

Among the actives, IBM, which began shipments of its system/38 computer a year late, rose 3/8 to 59 1/2 and National Semiconductor 1 1/2 to 25 1/2.

Centronics Data added 2 1/2 to 41 1/2, Motorola 1 to 49 1/2. Computer vision 1 1/2 to 55 1/2 and Digital Equipment 1 1/2 to 68 1/2. But recently strong Sony ended unchanged at 10 1/2. It introduced a prototype color television camera for home use.

Warner-Lambert tacked on 1/4 to 18 1/2. It received Food and Drug Administration approval to sell a

new anti-arthritis drug. Lockheed rose 1 to 25 despite stalled talks to sell \$300 million of L-1011 jets to TAP, the Portuguese airline.

Volume leader Esmark lost 1 1/2 to 47 1/2. It said late yesterday the value of a proposed tender offer for 50 percent of its stock will likely be below Wall Street's expectations. Pullman, in second place, climbed 3 to 31 1/2. Analysts said Wall Street is looking for a bid to offer J. Ray McDermott's plan to offer \$28 apiece for up to 2 million Pullman shares.

Gold bullion rose about \$22 on the Comex and precious metal shares followed.

CURRENCY RATES

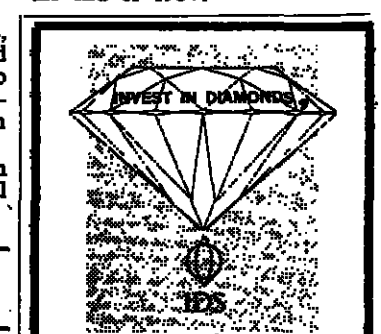
Interbank exchange rates for July 1, 1980 excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.L.	Gld.	S.F.	S.P.	D.C.
American	1.0000	0.5000	1.9360	6.5595	1.9360	1.4900	1.4900	1.4900	1.4900
Brussels (a)	28.70	66.62	15.95	6.894	3.3712	14.955	—	17.34	5.1525
Frankfurt	1.7638	4.1635	—	43.11	2.894	91.32	4.225	108.31	32.27
London (a)	2.3014	—	—	41.95	2.8672	1.9860	4.3522	66.45	35.408
Paris	647.85	1,088.40	477.28	20.32	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	2.3673	0.6865	1.3445	0.1189	—	0.5171	0.0325	0.6163
Porto	4.089	9.6515	231.90	—	4.86	—	211.77	14.255	251.25
Zurich	1.6243	3.8382	92.9058	—	3.7113	—	84.353	5.7141	20.7221
ECU	1.6274	0.6652	2.5179	6.8379	1.20133	2.7583	4.2554	2.3249	7.8991

\$ Billions, £ Billions, D.M. Billions, F.F. Billions, Y.L. Billions, Gld. Billions, S.F. Billions, S.P. Billions, D.C. Billions

\$	Correspondence	Per U.S.	\$/Corr.	Per U.S.	\$/Corr.	Per U.S.	\$/Corr.	Per U.S.	\$/Corr.
0.0531	Belgium fl. franc	20.355	Closed	Hong Kong \$	Closed	0.3004	Saudi Riyal	3.329	
0.0691	Canadian \$	1.1306	2.1253	Irish £	0.7105	Schilling	12.51		
0.1829	Danish krone	5.6475	0.0221	Israeli £	49.747	Swedish krona	2.1285		
0.0234	Drachma	42.773	3.2425	Kenyan shilling	5.2572	Swiss franc	4.3552		
0.0234	Escudo	48.94	0.0264	Norw. krone	4.8445	U.A.E. dirham	3.7025		
0.2754	Flm. mark	3.629	0.0143	Peso	70.17	Yes	219.77		

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (c) Units of 1,000.



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European Gold Market
July 1, 1988

	A.M.	P.M.
London	656.00	660.00
Zurich	652.50	667.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	653.40	654.54

Official morning and afternoon prices.
 London and Paris, opening and closing prices.
 Zurich.

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Strike	29 Aug. 90	28 Nov. 90	Options for Feb. 1991
630	45.00-48.00	44.00-48.00	short
650	39.00-42.00	38.00-42.00	on
670	33.00-36.00	32.00-36.00	4th Aug. 90
690	25.00-28.00	24.00-28.00	
710	20.00-23.00	19.00-23.00	
730	14.00-17.00	13.00-17.00	

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Ian MacGregor Takes Over

Parting Chief Warns Of British Steel Ills

LONDON, July 1 (AP-DJ) — Ian MacGregor, who takes over today as chairman of British Steel, will have his hands full as he attempts to turn the company around.

British Steel's problem is that it struggles to regain the market share it lost during a long strike last winter, the market itself is shrinking because of the recession and foreign competition. The company is not likely to break even financially for at least four years, Mr. MacGregor's predecessor, Sir Charles Villiers, warned in a parting statement over the weekend.

What turned British Steel's gloomy future even gloomier was a company warning that the current year's £450-million government subsidy would not be nearly enough to cover its losses.

To prevent the company from stopping operations altogether, industry Secretary Sir Keith Joseph told the House of Commons, the government might eventually have to increase its subsidy to £850 million or more this year and forgive £1.1 billion in government loans.

Recovery Strategy

British Steel's recovery strategy, announced in December, had been to reduce its annual capacity to about 15 million tons of steel from about 21 million tons. To do that, the company began the costly and socially painful process of abolishing 32,000 jobs out of its work force of 208,000.

But long before British Steel could reach that target, it became clear that the company could not sell much more than 12 million tons of steel this year. Britain's strong pound and 21 percent inflation rate have put its exporters at a disadvantage, and domestic steel consumption could drop 7 percent this year and another 7 to 8 percent in 1981, Sir Charles warned.

Economic deterioration has "swamped" British Steel's recovery efforts, he said. "We have been running up a down escalator."

To compound problems, the 13-week strike last winter cost the steelmaker more than £200 million in lost sales and resulted in a devastating drop in its market share — from 54 percent of Britain's steel consumption to 45 percent. Imports, to which the company's customers turned during the strike, are still running high.

The company's warning that it will need a bigger subsidy, and the government's determination that British Steel must break even eventually, have raised speculation that further cutbacks and layoffs will have to figure in Mr. MacGregor's plans.

Union leaders are said to fear that the company plans to reduce its capacity to as little as 7-10 million tons, and those fears have led



Ian MacGregor

to union warnings that they will not cooperate in further layoffs.

The strike and layoffs resulted in a "new sense of reality" among the steelworkers, Sir Charles said. But he continued, "we can kiss goodbye to most of the bulk steelmaking in Britain" if British Steel's workers do not improve their output, if inflation does not abate, and if customers cannot increase their own sales.

Sir Charles's warnings that British Steel faced liquidation if it were required to live within the government's £450-million subsidy was something of an exaggeration: under British law, a state-owned industry cannot declare bankruptcy. But it heightened alarm about the company's future, and focused further attention on Mr. MacGregor, the man hired to turn the company around.

Amdahl-Storage Split Tied to Fujitsu

By Thomas C. Hayes

NEW YORK, July 1 (NYT) — A maneuver by Fujitsu, Japan's leading computer producer, to speed its way into the lucrative U.S. mainframe computer market apparently led to last week's surprise termination of the merger agreement between Storage Technology Corp. and Amdahl.

According to industry sources, Jesse Aweida, Storage Technology's chairman and president, balked when he learned that Fujitsu, a major Amdahl stockholder, had bargained with Amdahl to sell its own version of the big Amdahl computers if the merged company diversified into semiconductor manufacturing.

Fujitsu is in the second year of a nine-year contract to produce semiconductors, the small silicon chips that are the heart of computers, for Amdahl. Last year, it filled \$70 million in semiconductor orders for Amdahl.

Worldwide demand for semiconductors currently is outpacing production capacity, but Fujitsu could eventually lose a share of this market if the combined Amdahl-Storage company were to begin selling semiconductor devices.

Best Interests

Mr. Aweida said Fujitsu's push for "changes in existing agreements between Fujitsu and Amdahl prior to the completion of the merger" were "not in the best interests" of the Amdahl-Storage Technology combination as earlier conceived.

In an interview, Mr. Aweida did not specify the changes. But he indicated that he blamed Fujitsu for aborting the merger. "The Amdahl and STC managements understand each other and get along very well," he said.

Previous agreements with Amdahl banned Fujitsu from selling the Amdahl models in the United States. The big mainframe computers, which bear a price tag of \$2 million or more, have been particularly popular with insurance companies, banks and other large financial institutions.

Storage Technology already has a new semiconductor plant and production for other manufacturers is

considered highly likely, which, observers believe, may be why Fujitsu pressed the deal before the merger was completed.

As one strategic planning consultant put it: "It's logical that Fujitsu would want to protect its semiconductor position. In the future, it's likely to make much more money off its semiconductor applications in the U.S. than by selling computers."

Three Representatives

Fujitsu owns 26 percent of Amdahl common shares and holds warrants for another 8 percent. It has three representatives on Amdahl's eight-person board of directors.

The Storage Technology-Amdahl merger was unanimously approved by directors of both companies on May 6. The agreement came after both Amdahl and Storage Technol-

ogy had failed in separate efforts last year to merge with Memorex.

One insider said Storage Technology was prepared to fight Fujitsu's demand with Amdahl's other directors to keep the merger alive. "We felt we could carry the other shareholders, and though it might take as much as two years, come up with another supplier," the source said.

However, Amdahl's directors refused to break ranks with the Japanese directors.

In the company's statement issued last Friday, Eugene White, Amdahl chairman, explained that "Fujitsu and Amdahl have complex and comprehensive agreements covering cross-licensing for certain future technologies."

He continued, "Fujitsu requested that these agreements be modified to clarify Fujitsu's relationship with the potential new company," adding

ing "STC would not agree to the requested modifications, and, accordingly, STC and Amdahl terminated the merger agreement."

Maintenance Networks

Like Hitachi, Nippon Electric and other Japanese computer makers, Fujitsu has been largely thwarted in its efforts to break into the U.S. market. While the Japanese producers are admired for their high-quality hardware, they are considered weak at software design and also suffer from a lack of distribution and maintenance networks.

Nevertheless, the Japanese have indicated for several years that they plan to compete in the growing international information processing market. Considering the Japanese success in winning large shares of U.S. buyers of autos, steel and consumer electronics, U.S. computer manufacturers have been bracing for the encounter.

Fujitsu caught many by surprise when it reached an agreement with TRW on May 7 for a joint venture to produce small- and medium-sized computers. Some analysts expected that Fujitsu eventually would yield its Amdahl position, preferring to concentrate on the new link with TRW.

Fujitsu owns 51 percent of the new company, TRW-Fujitsu. It brings hardware production capabilities to the deal, while gaining access to TRW's data processing maintenance network.

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Eurobond Prices Decline Despite Change in Terms

LONDON, July 1 (AP-DJ) — Eurobond prices steadied today, but recent offerings continued to meet resistance from investors — even where underwriters sweetened the terms.

The 10-year issue for the province of Nova Scotia was reduced in size to \$50 million from \$75 million, its coupon was raised to 10 1/2 percent and it was priced at a discount of 99 1/4 to yield 10.88 percent at maturity.

Despite all this, the issue was trading at midday at 96 1/4 bid-96 1/2 offered, raising the yield to 11.40 percent bid.

Meanwhile, the coupon was raised on the \$40-million, eight-year issue for Lombard Ltd. to 12 from 11 1/2 percent. However, this did not help much as the offering was quoted at a discount of 97-97 1/2.

Montreal's \$57.5 million, seven-year issue at par bearing a coupon of 10 1/4 percent was quoted on a when-issued basis at a discount of 95-95 1/2, equivalent to 11.32 percent bid.

The Bank of Tokyo (Curacao) Holding is offering \$50 million of seven-year guaranteed floating rate notes through a syndicate led by Kuwait Investment Co. Interest on the notes will be set at a quarter-point above the average of the bid and offered rates for six-month dollar deposits in London.

In Frankfurt, where short-term money rates were touching 1980 highs, bankers were forecasting even higher rates later in the week.

in a market drawn tight by summer vacation cash needs and the effects of summer tax payments.

Call money was quoted at 10.3 to 10.5 percent today. But the strain was clearly for short-term funds, judging by a relaxation of rates in the longer end of the market. Six-month rates slipped slightly to a range of 9.3 to 9.45 percent and one-year slipped to a range of 8.8 to 9 percent.

New Zealand is currently in the market, seeking 200 million DM for eight years bearing a coupon of 7 1/2 percent.

In Amsterdam, Bank Mees & Hope is offering 75 million guilders of five-year notes bearing a coupon of 10 percent. The issue price is par.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

United States			
Roadway Express			
	1980	1979	
Revenue	261.9	231.9	
Profits	14.55	8.84	
Per share	0.74	0.43	
	1980	1979	
Revenue	\$20.7	470.1	
Profits	26.39	18.61	
Per share	1.34	0.91	

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 8)

U.S. Eases Rules on Asian TV Imports

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, July 1 (NYT) — President Carter yesterday lifted quotas on imports of color television sets from Japan and announced liberalization of existing restraints on shipments from South Korea and Taiwan.

West German Import Prices Fall in Month

WIESBADEN, West Germany, July 1 (AP-DJ) — The West German index of import prices in May was down 1 1/2 percent from April, the first month-to-month drop since October, 1978, the Federal Statistics Office reported today.

The office said the index was 18.2 percent higher than in May, 1979, a year-to-year rise which compares with 22.1 percent in April and 24.1 percent in March.

Month-to-month declines were recorded in May for the import prices of oil, off 3.2 percent, fresh vegetables, down 11 percent and precious metals, off 7.1 percent. At the same time the import price of natural gas rose sharply, up 8.4 percent in a month, the statistics office said.

A specialist at the federal agency said that the month-to-month drop in oil prices was primarily a reflection of the decline of the dollar, but added that West Germany had been shifting its purchases to suppliers selling cheaper crude, such as Saudi Arabia.

The controversial trade action was taken, administration officials said, because television imports have declined substantially since the quotas were imposed, in great part because Japanese manufacturers have established U.S. plants.

Seven Japanese companies produce sets here and share about one-third of the domestic market. The decision drew immediate criticism from representatives of domestic industry and labor.

In reporting the president's action, Reubin Askew, the U.S. special trade representative, said that the government would take "appropriate action" if imports from Japan or any other source surged.

In Tokyo, though, Japan Electronic Industries Association officials said Japan would not sharply increase exports of color television sets.

Against a current quota of 204,000 sets, the Koreans will be permitted to ship 385,000 sets in the next 12 months and 575,000 sets in the following 12-month period.

Current Quota

Taiwan, with a current quota of 373,000 units, will be allowed to ship 400,000 sets over the next 12 months and 425,000 in the following 12-month period.

The new quota levels were reached last week in secret negotiations over "orderly marketing agreements" with representatives of South Korea and Taiwan.

Japan Car Talks

TOKYO, July 1 (UPI) — The

Japanese government, criticized by Washington for flooding the United States with excessive car exports, has moved to resolve the problem, officials said today.

Officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Deputy Director Keiichi Konaga met yesterday with Toyota Motor executives to seek "cooperation" in curbing the company's car exports to the United States.

More Output Cuts Seen Hurting U.S. Automakers

(Continued from Page 11)

some time, is expected to assemble nearly 17 percent fewer cars than it did last year.

The situation is likewise grim for the U.S. chemical industry. Already badly pummeled by the current recession, the industry is bracing itself for a worsening situation in the near future.

Chemical company executives have disclosed grim news about earnings in the quarter that ended yesterday, and look for further deterioration as the year wears on.

Dow Chemical warns of a 15-to-20 percent decline in second-quarter net income, while Pennwalt expects operating profit to drop 25-to-30 percent from a year earlier. Pennwalt adds that certain parts of its chemicals business may soften even more.

Du Pont and Hercules say they have been affected pretty much across the board. One analyst says

there is no chemical company that is immune from this recession.

Demand for products aimed at the automobile and construction markets has plunged, and several executives say that fibers and plastics are especially hard hit.

Some companies look to overseas business and less cyclical products to temper the recession's blows.

Robin & Haas expects its Latin American business and a successful new herbicide to keep second-quarter results close to those of the year earlier period.

While international sales have remained buoyant for the big chemical companies, a few executives are worried that demand overseas will soften, too.

Currently, companies are bracing themselves for the traditional summer doldrums, when customers close plants temporarily. After the summer, though, some executives are hoping for a slight upturn.

NEW ISSUE



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July 2, 1980

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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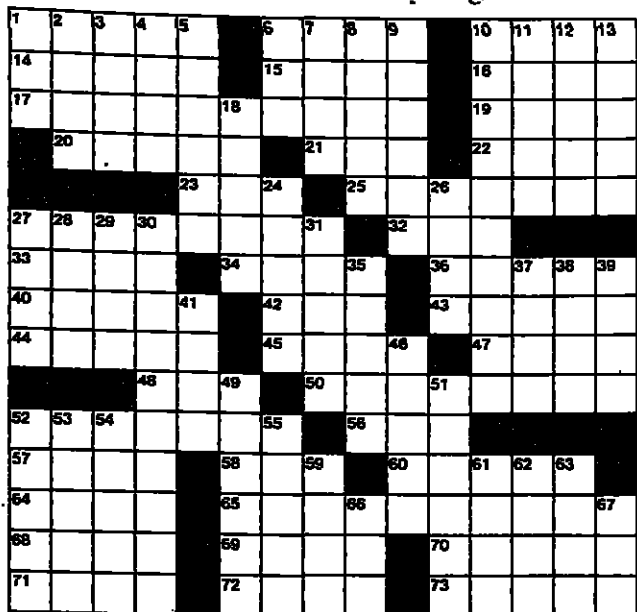
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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Chess problems having two solutions
6 Boob—
10 "— a man
14 Enter
15 Not written
16 Kind of waiter or bell
17 Jack-in-the-pulpit's cousin
19 Cuzco aborigine
20 Hood's knives
21 I stand, to Cicero
22 River from Silesia to the Neisse
23 Small island
25 Dramatic criteria formulated by Aristotle
27 Movies like "Psycho"
32 Anatomical pouch
33 Young salmon
34 Accts.
36 Festive occasions
40 Preakness winner: 1942
42 Cole or Turner
43 Fanon
44 "— the day!"

DOWN

- 45 Take part in the Hambletonian
47 It once bought a cup of coffee
48 Year at sea
50 Size of writing paper
52 Helms
56 Like
57 Outermost island of the Aleutians
58 Uncle in Edinburgh
60 Particles
64 Faction that exiled Dante
65 Former Tiger pitcher
68 Abbr. indicating additional people
69 To be, to Jacques
70 Marry in haste
71 Family branch
72 Master a primer
73 Fix the clock
1 Mo. for St. Nick
2 Ringing star who balanced on one finger
3 Oboler of radio fame
4 Trick-playing god
5 Eastern European
6 — of the Mark, in S.F.
7 "Exodus" author
8 African language
9 Britt and John
10 Cues carried by TV crews
11 "Sic transit gloria"
12 Merv, e.g.
13 Ski-slope accessories
18 Willow
24 Rival of Spade or Queen
26 Sly one in Venice
27 Baden and Evian
28 Hearty's companion
29 Bears, to Barzini
30 Patchwork
31 Cloth for a bureau
38 "I should of — in bed"
37 Not of the clergy
38 Mater's predecessor
39 Ooz Brummell
40 "— I am a man"
49 Tare eradicator
51 Poe's was "purloined"
52 Applies the hickory stick
53 Last part of a phrase for a chat
54 Kind of hanger
55 "God shall — thee": Acts 23:3
59 Pound the poet
61 Heraldic bearing
62 Barn sounds
63 Extra at the Met
66 Londoner's omega
67 Vietnamese holiday

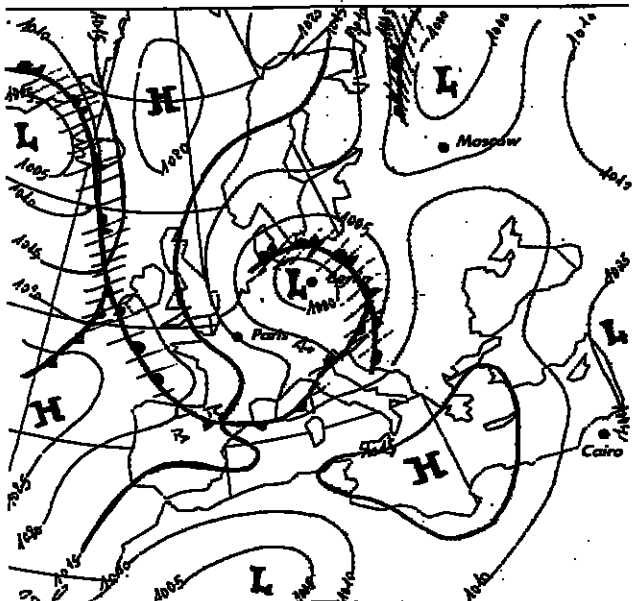
Solution to Previous Puzzle

BETA PASTE FLOP
ACNE ACTOR AARE
THE SECRET AGENT
TOO KILLER
LOVED STREW
ADDED STOA ISM
DAVES STARY NNE
OLTO SPENTY EDJY
RETO STARD DIED
BEE STARD STARD
SHAMK SAIEM
STAM MEDE EGO
CHAU CERANDUURNS
POLL ROISE SEATL
AWES BOMER AIAL

WEATHER

ALGARVE	C	F	Feir	MADRID	C	F	Feir
AMSTERDAM	20	68	Fair	MILAN	28	82	Cloudy
ANKARA	14	57	Rain	MILAN	28	82	Cloudy
ATHENS	29	84	Fair	MONTREAL	22	72	Cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Fair	MOSCOW	18	64	Cloudy
BELGRADE	22	72	Cloudy	MUNICH	21	70	Rain
BERLIN	20	68	Overcast	NEW YORK	25	77	Fair
BRUSSELS	12	54	Showers	NICE	21	70	Fair
BUDAPEST	22	72	Fair	PARIS	22	72	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	70	Overcast	PRAHUE	22	72	Overcast
COPIENHAGEN	16	61	Cloudy	ROME	22	72	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Fair	SOFIA	22	72	Cloudy
DUBLIN	15	59	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	22	72	Overcast
EDINBURGH	14	57	Overcast	TEHRAN	35	95	Fair
FLORENCE	24	75	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	32	90	Fair
FRANKFURT	14	57	Rain	TOKYO	19	66	Showers
GENEVA	13	55	Rain	TUNIS	32	90	Fair
HELSINKI	20	68	Fair	VIENNA	22	72	Cloudy
HONG KONG	26	79	Fair	WARSAW	16	61	Overcast
ISTANBUL	26	79	Fair	WASHINGTON	25	77	Fair
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Fair	ZURICH	15	59	Rain
LISBON	20	68	Fair				
LONDON	11	52	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	30	86	Cloudy				

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



Repairing a Wrecked Car in U.S. Can Cost as Much as 4 New Ones

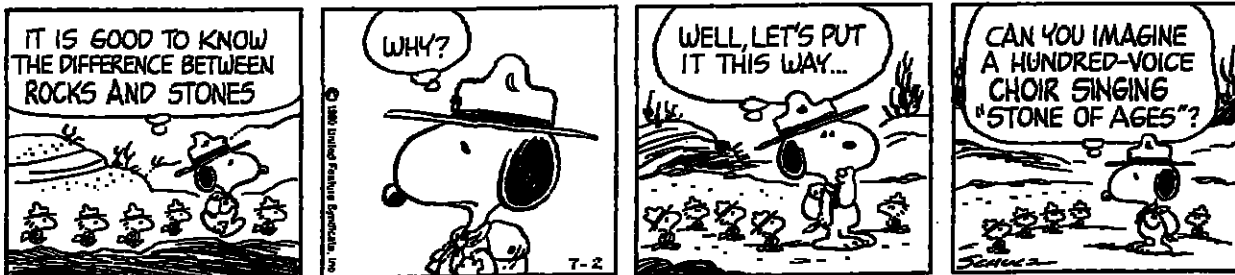
CHICAGO, July 1 (UPI) — It can cost four times more to repair a wrecked car than to buy a new one off the assembly line, according to a study by the Alliance of American Insurers.

The study, conducted by an auto repair cost appraiser, said that it would cost \$25,458 to rebuild a U.S.-made compact car that cost \$6,018 new.

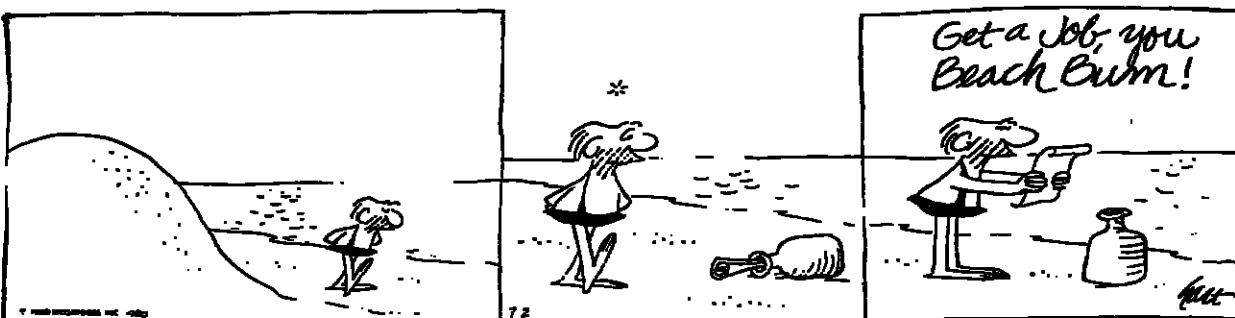
The car used in the study was a "popular" four-door hatchback model with standard body and "typical" customer options, the Alliance said.

"Obviously, no one would ever pay four times original cost to rebuild a completely demolished car," the Alliance said.

PEANUTS



B. C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE



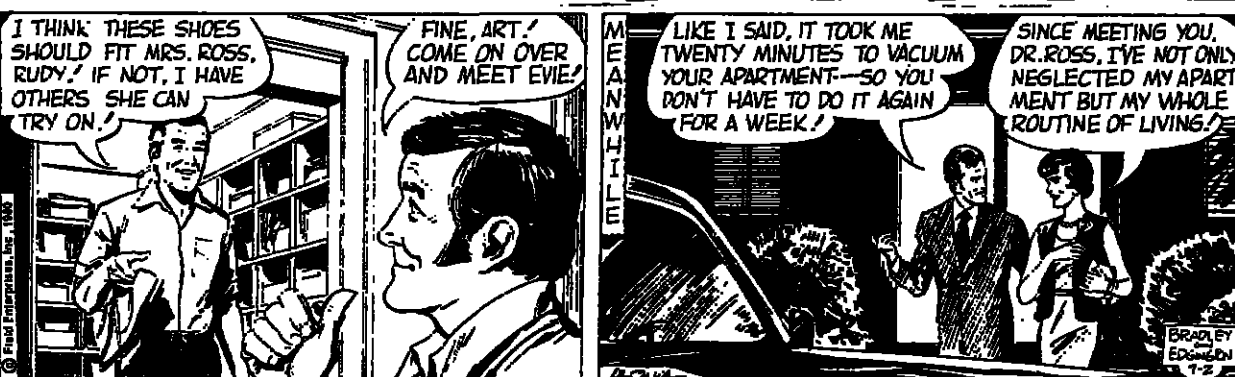
ANDY CAPP



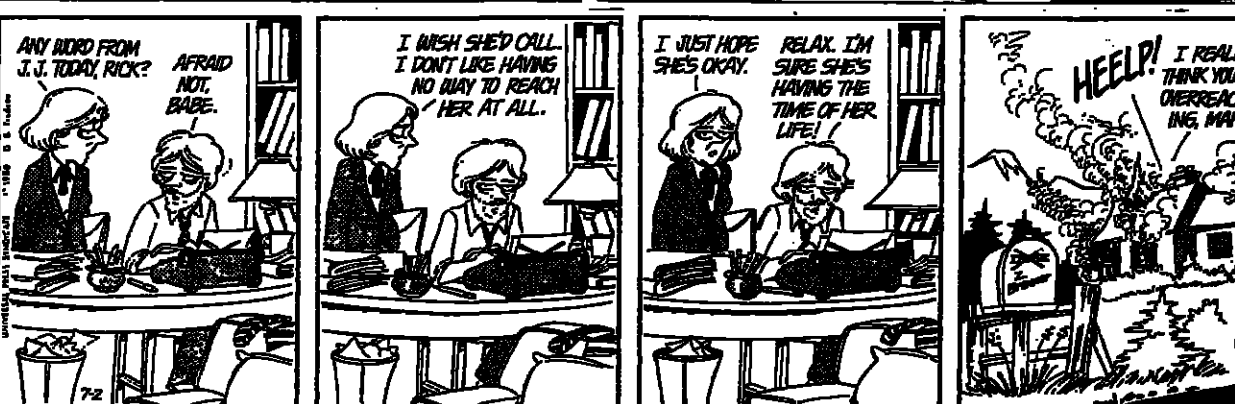
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JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BYMAL
TASUE
NIFTEC
YOLFEN

Answer here: A of " " (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FORUM SMOKY PECUND ENTITY
Answer: What a moonstruck guy got when he was with a girl in the moonlight — "STRUCK"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

BOOKS

THE CONQUEST OF PAIN

By Peter Fairley. Scribner's. Illustrated. 272 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

PAIN is the first and last thing in life. At one week, we cry for food and about 70 years later most of us cry for time and ease. Pain is necessary to life: A woman described in this book died because she could not feel pain and her body was unable to defend itself without this peculiarly human form of self-consciousness.

Pain is "nature's warning," "the cry of an injured nerve," "a speedometer of damage." According to Peter Fairley in "The Conquest of Pain," "the body normally responds to alarm signals which indicate pain in a number of ways. Blood which ordinarily circulates through the skin and abdominal organs is quickly rerouted to the brain, lungs and muscles. The heart beats faster and blood pressure rises — both, apparently, in readiness to deal with the source of the pain. The liver secretes a reserve of sugar into the bloodstream as instant food for the muscles so that they can react — while chemical changes occur in the blood itself, giving it the power to clot more quickly so that a minimum is lost."

Perceptions Vary

While all normal people start with the same basic ability to feel pain, their perception of pain will vary with sex, occupation, cultural attitudes, ethnic group and mood. Fairley says that the lower socioeconomic groups tend to complain of pain sooner than the higher. Introverts perceive pain more vividly than extroverts but complain less. Anxious people experience pain more dramatically than others.

The Conquest of Pain lists 102 adjectives describing pain, and these divide into three main classes. "Sensory" refers to the duration, area, pressure or heat of pain. "Affective" refers to tension or fear aroused by pain. "Evaluative" is the patient's way of describing the overall intensity of pain.

Science has developed instruments to measure pain, such as the dolorimeter. At the bottom of the pain scale are skin abrasions, most toothaches, arthritis and sinus pains. At the top, rather surprisingly, are momentary pains from a sudden injury or a burning cigarette held against the skin.

For at least 5,000 years, Fairley says, people have been trying to deaden pain by various means. The ancient Egyptians used pressure on the nerves. In the Middle Ages, "sleeping sponges" soaked in opiates were popular. And then, inexplicably, doctors lost the knack. From the 16th to the 18th centuries, very little anesthetic was used in Europe, although some were known. At the Battle of Waterloo, for example, the wounded were given opiates after being operated on in order to promote rest.

Cultures vary in their attitudes toward pain. Eskimos have an extremely high pain threshold. In some primitive societies, the mother's pain in childbirth is transferred by suggestion to the father. In the religion of certain cultures, pain is glorified — in some as ecstatic transcendence and in others as punishment for original sin.

The Bible, Fairley points out, has a sexist bias about pain. To women, it says: "In sorrow thou shalt bring forth children." Yet "the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam" before removing one of his ribs to make Eve.

"The Conquest of Pain" traces man's attempt to make life less uncomfortable. The histories of opium, ether, morphine, laughing gas, hypnosis, acupuncture, aspirin and the latest analgesics are given

in anecdotal and scientific detail. Though it could be thought that analgesic or pain-killing potency was inseparable from addictive properties, this no longer appears to be true.

Pain clinics are among the newer developments in medicine. According to some authorities, our treatment of pain is dominated too much by routine. In order to understand the individual nature of pain, we have to listen more closely to those who are suffering it. Terminal pain, Fairley says, serves no useful function, adding illness to illness, increasing the patient's sense of isolation and despair.

Though Fairley, a prize-winning British science writer, is not stylish by any means, he has a good story to tell, and he knows how to organize it. Apart from its main lines of development, "The Conquest of Pain" is filled with all sorts of interesting asides, the gossip of the human body.

We learn, for example, that leucotomy, the severing of the nerves that carry pain signals to the brain, has fallen out of favor. One of the objections to it is that it results in marked personality changes. Without pain, apparently, we're no longer ourselves.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Best-Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION		Weeks on List
The Week	Last Week	
1 THE BOURNE IDENTITY, by Robert Ludlum	1	17
2 RANDOM WINDS, by Belva Plain	3	8
3 THE DEVIL'S ALTERNATIVE, by James Krums	2	22
4 THE NINJA, by Eric Van Lustbader	5	8
5 INNOCENT BLOOD, by P.D. James	7	6
6 THE SPIKE, by Annand de Borchgrave and Robert Moss	10	3
7 THE DEVIL'S ALTERNATIVE, by James Krums	8	22
8 NO LOVE LOST, by Helen Van Slyke	6	10
9 KATHY TREACH, by Jeffrey Archer	4	11
10 MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD, by Edith Segal	—	1
11 THE DOCTOR'S SECRET, by John Grisham	—	1
12 THE BLEEDING HEART, by Marilyn French	9	14
13 RAGE OF ANGELS, by Sidney Sheldon	—	1
14 SINS OF THE FATHERS, by Seymour Shubin	—	1
15 PORTRAITS, by Cynthia Freeman	11	26
NONFICTION		
1 THY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE, by Mary Kay Vaughan	1	8
2 FREE TO CHOOSE, by Milton and Rose Friedman	2	21
3 MEN IN LOVE, by Nancy Mitford	3	9
4 THE THIRD WAVE, by John Grisham	4	13
5 THE REAL WAR, by Richard T. Bell	8	5
6 JIM FICK'S SECOND BOOK OF RUNNING, by James Fick	6	10
7 WILL YOU BE MY GIRL, by David Byrne	5	8
8 DONAHUE, by Phil Donahue	7	20
9 THE BRETHREN, by Bob Woodward and Scott Armstrong	10	27
10 BEAKTOSOUNDS, by Martin Weisman	11	5
11 ANATOMY OF AN ILLNESS, by Norman O. Brown	9	32
12 WAR WITHIN AND WITHOUT, by Anne Morrow Lindbergh	12	6
13 NOTHING DOOM, by Robert G. Allen	—	9
14 AUNT ERMA'S COPE, by Irving Wallace	15	38
15 THE BOOK OF LISTS, by Irving Wallace, David Wallace, and Sylvia Wallace	14	12

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the modern world those who despair of reaching their goals by orthodox sensible means sometimes resort to a long shot: They do something absurd, or dramatic, or violent. This rarely serves to achieve the desired result, but rarely does not mean never.

Such behavior is possible in a technical way at the card table if the game is rubber bridge or team play, not duplicate. If you can see that your game or slam is doomed, it can occasionally be right to do something totally ridiculous. If prepared to fail by an extra trick or two in the interests of confusing the opposition, although you know that the chance of confusing them to good effect is negligible.

Successful coups of this type are rare in the history of the game. One that has a good claim to being the most spectacular of all time was played recently in Poland. It was reported by Lukasz Slawinski, a prominent bidding theorist, and published in International Popular Bridge Monthly.

Looking at the North-South hands one would choose to play a part-score in a minor suit, but with both players holding borderline opening bids it is not surprising that game was reached. Most players would follow North's example in bidding one diamond, treating the hand as if the distribution were 5-5. A one-club opening would make it impossible for North to show diamonds.

South's jump to two spades following the one-heart overall is eccentric to an American eye and there was probably a systematic reason for it. The Polish players have been prolific bidding innovators in recent years. One possible, or obvious choice, may have been nonconforming or it may have been an artificial way to force a description from North.

North was not happy to leave his partner in three no-trump but could not reasonably continue. If he had, he would have reached either five diamonds, failing by two tricks, or five clubs, down only one. It is clear

that three no-trump is hopeless, for the defense establishes hearts and makes five tricks before South can make more than eight.

But a funny, or indeed laughable, thing happened on the first trick. When West led the heart deuce and East played the ace, the declarer dropped the king.

The contract was now due to be down two, but the expert sitting East stopped to work out what was happening. He knew from the lead that South held three hearts, and reached a normal conclusion. If South could afford to play the king, he must have king-queen-jack and West must have led from 8-5-3-2.

East decided that his only hope was to find his partner with the club king and the diamond jack, in which case the defense could score two diamond tricks and one trick in each of the other suits. So he led the diamond king. South allowed this to win investing another trick in his mad adventure and a shift back to hearts would have meant down three. But East naturally thought he was on the right track and led the diamond nine. South had 10 tricks instead of six or seven and was a very happy man indeed.

NORTH (D)			
♠	7	♥	AS
♦	AQ872	♣	AQ7653
EAST			
♠	AKQJ	♥	AQ874
♦	AQ	♣	KQ9
SOUTH			
♠	AQ652	♥	K83
♦	J53	♣	AK
♠	AK	♥	AK

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: North 1♠, East 1♥, South 2♠, West 3NT. Pass. West led the heart two.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"NO ONE HERE CAN LOVE OR UNDERSTAND ME..."

"ALL RIGHT! YOUR FIVE MINUTES ARE UP."

6-1, 6-1

Evert Ousts Jaeger in Straight Sets To Gain Semifinals at Wimbledon

From Agency Dispatches
WIMBLEDON, England, July 1 — Chris Evert Lloyd ended the dreams of 15-year-old Andrea Jaeger today by whipping her, 6-1, 6-1, in a chilly, damp conditions in the Wimbledon tennis championship's quarterfinals. Lloyd, the No. 3 seed and winner here in 1974 and 1976, became the first player to move into the semifinals.

John McEnroe, meanwhile, won a 7-5, 7-6 victory over Kevin Curran and moved into the men's quarterfinals. McEnroe will meet his doubles partner, Peter Fleming, the seventh seed, in the quarterfinals. Fleming, an Irishman, is the 1977 Wimbledon champion.

Jaeger, the pony-tailed prodigy from the United States, was all smiles afterwards. "I'm not disappointed," she said. "If you get disappointed when you reach the quarterfinals and lose to someone who has won Wimbledon, what are you going to do if you lose to someone who is ranked No. 67?"

Jaeger won only two games, and each was a service break. She began the match by taking Lloyd's serve, but that was the only time she led. Lloyd ran off the next six games for the set and was just as devastating in the second, ousting Jaeger, the youngest player ever seeded here (No. 14) and the youngest ever to reach the quarterfinals.

Jaeger plays a similar game to Evert's, founded on asserting authority from the baseline and only venturing forward. But she could not hit with quite the same weight as Evert, and it was her lack of power that failed her. Said Evert: "I should beat her because I am stronger. But she moves well — and she's still growing."

Evert, winner of the Italian and French titles as a buildup to Wimbledon, has reached the semis without dropping a set. She will play Chris Martina Navratilova, Billie Jean King.

Joining Evert in the semis was No. 4 Evonne Goolagong, a 6-3, 6-2 winner over Wendy Turnbull, seeded sixth.

The first two sets of the McEnroe-Curran match were played yesterday before heavy rain set in. The rain continued through the morning, play starting more than two hours behind schedule.

Only two of the 18 courts at the All-England Club were fit for play today. Spectators sat huddled in coats and with blankets over their knees. Rain sleet was falling when McEnroe and Curran resumed their match.

It continued as yesterday — a drive-and-volley duel with few rallies going to more than two or three strokes. Curran's best service had come in the first set, but he was the first to crack in the tiebreaker.

McEnroe returned service wide to the South African's forehand, and Curran failed with a stretched volley. That gave McEnroe a 3-1 lead. McEnroe netted a half-volley and Curran pulled to 3-3. The American roared through again with a scorching backhand return down the line to 5-3.

Curran made it 5-4, but McEnroe rounded out the match with two tremendous services. One was an ace.

Curran only made a half-hearted attempt to return the second.

At a men's fourth-round match, a 4 seed Vitas Gerulaitis fell in a losing five-set duel. Fikak won, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, 8-6, to qualify for the quarterfinals.

Joe sets record for 1,000 meters
OSLO, July 1 (Reuters) — Sebastian Coe of Britain set a world time of 1:40.00 for the 1,000 meters at the Bislett Athletics Games here tonight.

He was clocked in 2 minutes 13.4 seconds, bettering by half a second the record set by Rick Wohlhuter in six years ago.

Coe is now the fastest man in the world at distances of 800, 1,000, 1,500 meters and one mile.

Li-Holmes Bout aid Set for Cairo
CAIRO, July 1 (UPI) — The newspaper Al-Ahram said today it will organize a \$19-million world heavyweight title fight between Muhammad Ali and reigning WBC champion Larry Holmes in Cairo in October. A contract will be signed today by Al-Ahram Board Chairman Abdallah El-Bari and New York promoter Don King, the newspaper said.

The paper said the fight will be held in the first week of October. U.S. organizers have allocated \$10 million for the fight, the newspaper said, with Ali to get \$8.5 million and Holmes \$7.5 million.

Rinault Wins 5th Leg of Tour de France
VILLE, France, July 1 (Reuters) — Bernard Hinault of France won today's fifth stage of the Tour de France cycling race, a 236.5 km (147 miles) run from Liege in Belgium to this northern French town.

Hinault, 30, of the Netherlands finished second and Belgian Rudy Pevenage third. Rudy Pevenage of Belgium retained the overall lead.

Gerulaitis won the first set yesterday and quickly wrapped up the second set when the match was resumed today. But in a cold, rainy wind, Gerulaitis began to fight an uphill battle. In the final set he was down 0-30 on his service twice — at 3-4 and 4-5 — and struggled to stay alive. At 4-5 he saved a match point.

Fibak served his way to 6-5, and then the rain returned and held up play for almost an hour.

At 6-6 Gerulaitis led 40-15 against service and was on the verge of a service break. But Fibak held on and the match suddenly switched in his favor. Gerulaitis trailed 0-40 on service, saved another match point but then failed with a backhand volley.

By today's standards, when men of his attributes are television sporting idols, Ivor Allchurch was a performer cherished by the few. But the memories are long. "Ivor? Now there was a player, man... a supreme inside forward, with little bit of magic in his boots."

Allchurch's heyday was probably the 1958 World Cup in Sweden. There, his little nation, Wales, strode proudly to quarterfinals, eventually to succumb by a single goal to the champion, Brazil. But before that, against the famous Hungarians, Allchurch had struck a goal of everlasting quality from all of 40 yards.

It was not exactly typical for Allchurch who was known as a hypnotic dribbler, an exquisite passer who worked the ball rather than punished it. This nostalgia is not prompted by news that Allchurch has died. Far from it: In the physical sense, the one-time golden boy of Swansea is in the pink. It's just that, at 51 years and four months, he won't be coming out to play anymore.

"A Great Run"
Always a man of precious few words, Allchurch has been known last week that he would no longer be turning out for his village side, Pontardawe, in the Welsh second division. "I've had a great run," he admits, "but nobody can go on forever."

The point is that Allchurch played the game for love rather than money. He had amassed a record 68 caps and 25 goals for the principality over 16 years.

In Toronto, Steve Stone won his ninth straight game by pitching seven shutout innings as Baltimore built a 9-0 lead and held on to beat the Blue Jays, 9-7. Stone (11-3), who is tied with John for most victories in the American League, allowed five hits before Tippy Martinez took over at the start of the eighth.

Rangers 11, Mariners 5
In Seattle, Rusty Staub's bases-loaded triple was the big blow in a six-run victory that powered Texas to an 11-5 victory over the Mariners. Ferguson Jenkins (7-5) was replaced by Sparky Lyle in the seventh after complaining of a sore right elbow.

Tigers 9, Indians 4
In Detroit, Richie Hebner drove in two runs with a bases-loaded single to trigger a six-run seventh as the Tigers rallied for a 9-4 triumph over Cleveland. It was Detroit's 10th victory in 11 games.

Twins 12, Royals 3
In Kansas City, Mo., the usually light-hitting Minnesota Twins had home runs from John Castino, Mike Cuddage and Dave Edwards in a 12-3 rout of the Royals. Darrell Jackson (4-0) scattered four hits and struck out seven in seven innings.

Monday's Baseball Line Scores
NATIONAL LEAGUE
St. Louis 100 110 907-12 0
Pittsburgh 100 110 907-12 0
Cincinnati 100 110 907-12 0
Cleveland 100 110 907-12 0
Milwaukee 100 110 907-12 0
Chicago 100 110 907-12 0
Philadelphia 100 110 907-12 0
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